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# WIND TUNNEL INVESTIGATION OF SEMIRIGID FULL-SCALE ROTORS OPERATING AT HIGH ADVANCE RATIOS

By

Bruce D. Charles Watson H. Tanner

January 1969

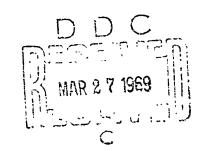
# U. S. ARMY AVIATION MATERIEL LABORATORIES FORT EUSTIS, VIRGINIA

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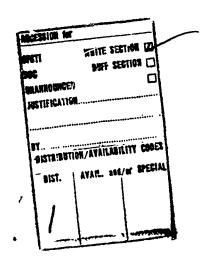
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#### Task IF162204A13903 Contract DAAJ02-67-C-0061 USSAVLABS Technical Report 69-2 January 1969

# WIND TUNNEL INVESTIGATION OF SEMIRIGID FULL-SCALE ROTORS OPERATING AT HIGH ADVANCE RATIOS

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Ву

B. Charles W. Tanner

Prepared by

Bell Helicopter Company A Division of Bell Aerospace Corporation Fort Worth. Texas

for

U. S. ARMY AVIATION MATERIEL LABORATORIES FORT EUSTIS, VIRGINIA

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#### SUMMARY

A joint U.S. Army Aviation Materiel Laboratories/NASA-Ames/Bell Helicopter Company experimental investigation of full-scale rotor blades was conducted in the NASA-Ames Large Scale Wind Tunnel. Specifically, a UH-lB 44-foot-diameter rotor having reduced-thickness tips was evaluated in a range of Mach numbers up to 0.94 and advance ratios of up to 0.52. Additionally, UH-lD rotor blades duced in diameter to 34 feet were tested at advance ratios appeared in the experimental results obtained to establish the validity of the theoretical technique at high advance ratios. In general, it was found that quasi-static, two-dimensional techniques were adequate up to an advance ratio of about 0.5. Above this advance ratio, theoretical techniques break down, especially with respect to calculating rotor propulsive force or drag.

Theory-experiment comparison with the 44-foot-diameter rotor, operated at high Mach numbers, showed that Mach number effects are predictable to an advance ratio of at least 0.45.

The 34-foot-diameter rotor became increasingly sensitive to control input with advance ratio. At an advance ratio of 1.1, this rotor system displayed a long transient response to a control input before obtaining its steady-state orientation, and at the largest values of collective pitch, the flapping would not completely stabilize.

#### FOREWORD

The results from the full-scale rotor performance tests of a two-bladed semirigid rotor system are contained in this report. The tests were conducted in the Large Scale Wind Tunnel at NASA-Ames Research Center. The project was performed under Contract DAAJ02-67-C-0061 (Task IF162204A13903) under the technical cognizance of Patrick Cancro, Project Engineer, U.S. Army Aviation Materiel Laboratories.

The Rell Helicopter Company program was conducted under the technical direction of J. F. Van Wyckhouse, Project Engineer, with the assistance of B. Charles, Research Aerodynamics; W. Wilson, Dynamics; A. Gravely, Dynamic Structures; and N. T. Williams, Administration. The assistance, cooperation, and active participation of John McCloud, III, and James Biggers of the HASA-Ames Research Center, in organizing and conducting the tests, are gratefully acknowledged.

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## LIST OF SYMBOLS

a	Speed of sound, ft/sec
als, als ans	Components of longitudinal flapping with respect to the shaft. Constant coefficients of the cosine terms in the Fourier series expressing flapping with respect to a plane normal to the shaft axis, deg
Als	Lateral cyclic pitch with respect to the shaft axis, deg
b	Number of blades
b <sub>1</sub> , b <sub>2</sub> , b <sub>n</sub> s	Component of lateral flapping with respect to the shaft axis. Constant coefficients of the sine terms of the Fourier series expressing flapping with respect to a plane normal to the shaft axis, deg
<sup>B</sup> 1 <sub>s</sub>	Longitudinal cyclic pitch with respect to the shaft axis, deg
С	Blade chord, ft
C <sub>D</sub> /σ	Rotor drag coefficient, $C_D/\sigma = D/\rho bcR(\Omega R)^2$
$\Delta C_{\mathrm{D}}^{\prime}/\sigma$	Drag coefficient difference, $\Delta C_{\rm D}/\sigma = C_{\rm D}/\sigma_{\rm test}$ - $C_{\rm D}/\sigma_{\rm theory}$
$^{\mathrm{C}}_{\mathrm{L}}/\sigma$	Rotor lift coefficient, $C_L/\sigma = L/\rho bcR(\Omega R)^2$
CQ/o	Rotor torque coefficient, $C_{\chi}/\sigma = Q/\rho bcR^2(\Omega R)^2$
ΔC <sub>Q</sub> /σ	Torque coefficient difference, $\Delta C_Q/\sigma = C_Q/\sigma_{\rm test} - C_Q/\sigma_{\rm theory}$
D	Drag, the component of the resultant force parallel to the relative wind direction, positive in the downwind direction, lb
f	Equivalent flat plate area, D/q, ft <sup>2</sup>
L	Lift, the component of rotor resultant force per- pendicular to the relative wind direction in the plane of the relative wind and the shaft, positive up, lb

$\mathcal{L}$	Rolling moment, the moment about the x axis, positive clockwise looking upstream, ft-lb
М	Mach number, M = V/a
<sup>h</sup> (1.0, 90.)	Advancing tip Mach number, $M_{(1.0, 90.)} = (V + \Omega R)/a$
M	Pitching moment, the moment about the y axis, positive nose up, ft-lb
M A	'awing moment, the moment about the $\varepsilon$ axis, positive clockwise from above, ft-lh
q	Dynamic pressure, lb/sq ft
Q	Shaft torque, the moment about the shaft 2 exis, positive when torque tends to accelerate the rotor, ft-15
F.	Rotor radius, ft
v	Forward speed, ft/sec
Y	Force perpendicular to L and D forces, positive to the right when viewed from downstream, lb
$\alpha_{\mathbf{g}}$	Shaft angle of attack, the angle between the relative wind and a plane normal to the shaft axis, positive in nose-up direction, deg
α <sub>c</sub>	Control axis angle of attack, the angle between the relative wind, the shaft axis, and the pro- jection of the control axis on the plane of the relative wind axis, positive in nose-up direction, deg
$\theta_{.75R}$	Blade collective pitch angle measured at 0.75R, deg
ji.	Advance ratio, $\mu = \frac{V}{\Omega R}$
ρ	Density of air, slugs/ft <sup>3</sup>
σ	Rotor solidity, $\sigma = \frac{bc}{\pi R}$
Ω	Rotor shaft angular velocity, rad/sec

### Systems of Axes

1. Wind axis system:

xw Longitudinal Wind Axis. Axis lying along the airstream or relative wind direction.

Normal Wind Axis. Axis perpendicular to the longitudinal wind axis in the plane of the wind axis and the shaft centerline.

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 $\mathbf{y}_{\mathbf{w}}$  Lateral Wind Axis. Axis perpendicular to the  $\mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{w}}$  and  $\mathbf{z}_{\mathbf{w}}$  axes.

#### 2. Shaft axis system:

Shaft Axis. Axis coincident with the shaft centerline.

Longitudinal Shaft Axis. Axis perpendicular to the shaft axis, in the plane of the shaft axis and relative wind direction.

ys Lateral Shaft Axis. Axis perpendicular to the  $x_8$  and  $z_8$  axes. This axis is coincident with the lateral  $y_w$  wind axis.

#### 3. Control axis system:

Control Axis. Axis of no feathering. Axis with reference to which there is no first harmonic pitch change with azimuth angle. This axis may be tilted with respect to the shalt longitudinally (with Bls) and laterally (with Alg), separately or in combination.

Longitudinal Acis. Axis perpendicular to the control axis in the plane of the control axis and the relative wind direction.

 $y_c$  Lateral Axis. Axis perpendicular to the  $x_c$  and  $z_c$  axes.

#### 4. Virtual axis system:

v Virtual axis. Axis of no flapping. Axis with respect to which there is no first harmonic blade flapping. This axis is perpendicular to the "tip path plane" for zero flapping hinge offset.

x Longitudinal Axis. Axis perpendicular to the vertical axis in the plane of the virtual axis and the relative wind direction.

 $y_v$  Lateral Axis. Axis perpendicular to the  $x_v$  and  $z_v$  axes.

#### INTRODUCTION

As the state of the art of rotary-wing aircraft advances, becomes increasingly evident that high advance ratios and high Mach numbers will become standard operating conditions of future rotorcraft. In fact, several compound research air-craft, capable of exploring these regions, have been or are being flown. Presently, existing experimental research consists mainly of scale model rotor tests, such as described in Reference 1, and the limited full-scale wind tunnel high advance ratio tests, as described in Reference 2. It has been well established that scale model data obtained in air cannot be extrapolated to full-scale results because of the Reynolds number effects. Scale results where Reynolds number is maintained by using mediums other than air, such as freon, are not yet available. The limited full-scale semirigid rotor results of Reference 2 were not sufficient for adequate performance correlation and evaluation of theoretical techniques at high advance ratios. References 3 and 4 are representative of the existing state of the art of performance calculations, and both are widely accepted.

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Clearly, more full-scale data at high advance ratios must be acquired under controlled conditions. The NASA-Ames Large Scale Wind Tunnel is the only facility where these data can be obtained. Flight test results are not sufficiently accurate to evaluate these regions of flight or to correlate with theoretical techniques in detail. In free flight, conditions cannot be carefully controlled; and as yet, instrumentation techniques have not been evolved to measure rotor forces accurately. Thus, this program was undertaken to provide:

- Tull-scale semirigid rotor performance results at high advance ratios
- Exploration of the flight test envelope of the U.S. Army Aviation Materiel Laboratories-Bell Helicopter High Performance Helicopter (HPH)

Specifically, a 34-foot-diameter, low-twist rotor was tested up to advance ratios of 1.1; and a 44-foot-diameter, low-twist, thin-tip rotor designed for the HPH was tested in an HPH flight regime up to Mach numbers of 0.94 and advance ratios of 0.52. Additionally, state-of-the-art performance calculations were compared with the test results obtained.

#### TEST EQUIPMENT

#### ROTOR TEST MODULE

Figure 1 shows the rotor test module in the NASA-Ames 40- x 80-foot Wind Tunnel. The mounting frame, pylon, and drive system are enclosed by an aerodynamic fairing of tear-drop shape. The maximum diameter of the fairing is 6.66 feet, and the length is 22 feet. Further description of the test module, power distribution panel, control module, and associated instrumentation may be found in Appendix II of Reference 5.

#### ROTOR SYSTEM AND BLADES

Two 2-bladed, semirigid rotor systems using a UH-1D underslung feathering axis hub were tested. The 44-foot-diameter rotor system had modified UH-1B blades incorporating reduced-thickness tips and low aerodynamic twist. The 34-foot-diameter rotor system had modified low-twist UH-1B blades of reduced diameter. The purpose of the reduced-diameter rotor was to lower the rotational velocity  $(\Omega R)$  without requiring changes in the standard UH-1D transmission so that high advance ratios  $(V\Lambda R)$  could be obtained. Basic data for these rotors are given below:

#### 34-Foot Rotor

Airfoil Designation (Root to Tip) Chord Diameter Twist Disc Area Solidity Effective Root Cutout	NACA 0012 1.75 ft 34 ft -1.42 deg 908 ft <sup>2</sup> .0656 11.8 pc:
Effective Root Cutout	11.8 pc::
Lock Number	3.62

#### 44-Foot Tapered Tip Rotor

Airfoil Designation	NACA 0012
Root to .78R	Uniform Thickness Change
.78R to Tip	NACA 0006 Mod (See
Tip	Table I)
Chord Diameter Twist Disc Area Solidity Effective Root Cutout Lock Number	1.75 ft 44 ft -1.83 deg 1520 ft <sup>2</sup> .0506 9.1 pet 7.05

TABLE I. AIRFOIL CONTOURS,* STATION 264.0 (in percent of airfoil chord)		
Station	Upper Surface Ordinate	Lower Surface Ordinate
0	347	<b>~.</b> 647
•5	.004	-1.219
1.0	.290	-1.419
2.0	.709	-1.661
3.0	1.028	-1.819
4.0	1.300	-1.938
5.0	1.528	-2.633
10.0	2.304	-2.380
12.0	2,485	-2.500
14.0	2.619	-2.519
20.0	2.866	-2.866
25.0	2.971	-2.971
30.0	3.000	~3.000
40.0	2.900	-2.900
50.0	2.647	-2.647
60.0	2.281	-2.281
70.0	1.833	-1.833
78.0	1.419	-1.419
86.0	1.047	-1.947
98.7	•276	276
100.0	.128	128

#### INSTRUMENTATION

\*NOTE.

Instrumentation was installed to provide rotor and control position data and for monitoring structural loads during the tests. The loads data were monitored by digital readout and oscilloscope and were recorded on magnetic tape using a contractor supplied data acquisition system. Control position data were displayed in digital form on a test control console and were recorded by hand entry in the test log.

NACA Airfoil Conventions Observed

Loads data were obtained from foil type (350 ohm) strain gages wired into four active arm bridges and excited by a common DC voltage. The strain gage sensitivities were determined by direct calibration through the expected operating range. The load equivalent electrical output was obtained using a precision resistor shunt on one leg of the bridge. Position data were obtained from potentiometers used as voltage dividers. Positions were calibrated by moving the hardware incrementally through the full operating ranges and plotting electrical output versus mechanical position.

#### TEST RESULTS

#### GENERAL DISCUSSION

The advance ratio and Mach number combinations tested with the 44-foot and 34-foot-diameter rotors are shown in Table II and Table III; respectively.

TABLE II. 44-F	OOT-DIAMETER ROTOR
ADVANCE RATIO	TIP MACH NUMBER  M(1.0, 90.)
G.31	. C.88
0.36	0.80
0.36	0.90
0.40	0.83
0.41	0,94
0.45	0.77
0.45	0.90
0.46	0.86
0.51	0.80
0.52	0.81

TABLE III.	34-FOOT-DIAMETER ROTCR
ADVANCE RATIO	TIP MACH NUMBER  M(1.0, 90.)
0.51 0.65 0.76 0.86 0.94 1.1	0.64 0.54 0.50 0.47 0.49 0.51

A graphical presentation of the 44-foot-diameter rotor data and the complete NASA-Ames balance data reduction tabulation are presented in Appendixes I and II, respectively. In addition to the performance data, rotor system loads and moments were recorded. The principal purpose of monitoring these data was to assure that maximum acceptable structural loadings were not exceeded and to detect the onset of possible dynamic or aercelastic problems.

#### TESTING PROCEDURE

For the 44-foot-diameter rotor at each particular test condition, the rotor rotational speed and the tunnel speed were adjusted to maintain constant values of rotor advance ratio and advancing tip Mach number. The rotor shaft angle (team module pitch) and rotor collective pitch were then varied in even increments to map the test envelope. The rotor cyclic witch was adjusted to minimize the first harmonic flapping with respect to the rotor shaft, and data were recorded at each incremental combination of shaft angle and collective pitch.

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The method used for the 34-foot-diameter rotor was alightly different. Since the 40- x 80-foot large Scale Wind Tunnel is speed limited ( $V_{max} = 190 \text{ knots}$ ), the procedure used was to fix the tunnel speed and adjust the rotor rotational speed to obtain high advance ratios. The Mach number the obtained varied with advance ratio but is believed to be small enough in magnitude to be discounted as a prime variable ( $M(\cdot, 0, 90) = 0.47$  angle (test module pitch) and rotor collective pitch were then varied in even increments to map the test envelope. The rotor cyclic pitch was adjusted to minimize the first harmonic flapping with respect to the rotor shaft, and data were recorded at each incremental combination of shaft angle and collective pitch.

The wind tunnel balance data were recorded by NASA-Ares. These data, which appear in Appendix II, were resolved such that all forces were in the relative wind axis system, and all moments were transferred from balance resolving center to the center of rotation of the rotor hub and referenced to the shaft axis system.

## DISCUSSION OF RESULTS AND COMPARISON WITH THEORY

### Description of the Theory

Since Reference 3 is a widely accepted method for calculating rotorcraft performance, it was desirable to correlate the experimental results of this test with the charts of Reference 3. However, direct comparison was not possible for two reasons: (1) the test Mach numbers were significantly lower, and (2) the test blade solidity was near the lower limit recommended in Reference 3. Therefore, a rotor performance calculating technique based upon Reference 6 was modified to duplicate the charts of Reference 3. The theoretical program also included the simplifying assumptions of that reference, which are:

- Two-dimensional, steady-state flow is assumed at each blade element.
- 2. Radial velocity effects are neglected.

3. The blade is considered to be rigid.

4. Rutor inflow is assumed to be constant over the disc.

Furthermore, the technique used the airfoil data of Reference 3 and was checked out against the tables of Reference 7.

Reference 3's assumption of constant rotational speed about the shaft axis is not applicable to the semirigid rotor. The assumption of uniform inflow is believed to be valid for these comparisons, especially for the 34-foot rotor, where the advance ratio is high and the induced relocity is small compared to the forward velocity. Aerodynamically, then, assumptions I and 2 are of prime interest; however, it is beyond the scope of this report to isolate the arlous aerodynamic effects or to offer an improved calculating technique. References 8 and 9 give some insight into radial flow and unsteady effects.

Reference 5 presents theory-experiment comparison using the aforementioned assumptions and shows good correlation at low advance ratios and high advancing tip Mach numbers.

#### i4-Foot-Diameter Rotor

Previous correlations, Reference 5, have shown good agreement at low edvance ratio and high advancing tip Mach number for both standard and thin-sipped UE-LD rotors. In this section, theory is compared with rull-scale test data chiained with a UH-LB 44-foot-diameter. low-thist, thin-tipped rotor. The regime of operating conditions tested (advance ratio and advancing tip Mach number) partially overlaps that of the earlier test (Reference 5) but extends to higher advance ratios.

The experimental data, Figure 2, are presented in the carpet plot format of Reference 3 for three lift coefficient-colidity ratios. Each graph contains the rotor performance for a given Mach number and advance ratio. The validity of theoretically determined rotor performance at the same operating conditions is illustrated by comparing the experimental data with the dashed-line theory curves. In Figure 2(a-c), these test-theory correlations are shown for advance ratios of 0.36, 0.45 and 0.51, while the Mach number is held approximately constant: M(1.0, 90.) = 0.8. The calculated performance shows acceptable agreement with test results for  $\mu = 0.36$ ; but as the advance ratio is increased to  $\mu = 0.45$ , the agreement begins to deteriorate, particularly at high lift coefficients. Finally, at  $\mu = 0.51$ , the rast data exhibit sizably larger torque coefficients than theory would predict for any given rotor resultant force shown (resultant force coefficient =  $\sqrt{C_L} + C_D$ 

Confirmation of this trend is also found at higher Mac. numbers. Figures 2d and 2e present the performance sorrelation at  $\mu=0.35$  and  $\mu=0.45$  for an advancing tip Mach number M(1.0, 90.)=0.9. The test-theory differences at 0.8 Mach number are nearly identical with the 0.9 Mach number case for 0.45 advance ratio. This not only supports the above statements, but indicates that the observed differences are nearly independent of the advancing tip Mach number.

To summarize the terms graphically, the test-theory differences of Figure 2 are shown cross-plotted (for  $C_L/\sigma=0.04$  and  $C_D/\sigma=0$ ) as functions of advance ratio and Mach number in Figure 3. The important feature, shown in Figure 3a, is the rapid divergence of test theory agreement with advance ratio in the  $\mu=0.4$  to 0.5 range. In dimensional form, the 0.8 Mach number curve would indicate that theory underestimates the power required by 43 HP at  $\mu=0.4$ , whereas for  $\mu=0.51$  the discrepancy is equal to 137 HP. Further, in Figure 3b, the  $\mu=0.45$  curve would show that at M(1.0, 90.)=0.8 the power difference is 63 HP, while at M(1.0, 90.)=0.9 it is 55 HP, indicating the weak influence of advancing tip Mach number on the advance ratio trend.

#### 34-Post-Diameter Rutor

Correlation with the 44-foot-diameter rotor data has uncovered the inability of theory to predict rotor performance at moderately high advance ratios. In this section, the test-theory comparizons are extended to advance ratios greater than unity, and they show that agreement continues to grow worse as the advance ratio is increased beyond # = 0.5. These results are not entirely unexpected, however, as quasi-static, rigid blade theory does not account for the nonlinearities associated with high advance ratio operation or radial flow and unateady effects.

The major drawback of the theory is its failure to yield the correct rotor propulsive force (or  $\mathrm{Cp/\sigma}$ ) for advance ratios much above  $\mu=0.5$ . This is illustrated in Figure 4, which presents drag coefficient/solidity versus angle of attack at constant collective pitches for an along ratio of 0.86. On this figure, the dashed axis corresponds to the theory axis, which has been shifted 0.005 along the  $\mathrm{Cp/\sigma}$  ordinate and 1 degree along the control angle of attack abscissa in order to make the experimental and calculated results agree. To show the order of magnitude of this error, the following numerical example is used. For  $\mu=0.86$  at  $\mathrm{M(1.0, 90.)}=0.90$ , the forward appeal is 255 knots, a normal compound helicopter operating condition. For the UH-18 44-foot-diameter rotor,  $\mathrm{Cp/\sigma}=0.905$  (the arror in minimum drag coefficient/solidity on Figure 4 between theory and test) corresponds to an

equivalent flat plate drag area (f) of 1.7 square feet. A well designed compound helicopter cruising at this speed at minimum drag coefficient would have a total f of about 10 square feet. Therefore, if the thrusting power plants were sized to the theoretical minimum rotor drag, the aircraft would be underpowered by from 15% to 20% at 255 knots.

The vertical axis shift (CD/o) required to make the state-ofthe-art calculated results agree with experiment is defined as the drag coefficient difference,  $\Delta CD/\sigma$  ( $\Delta CD/\sigma = CD/\sigma_{test}$  -CD/otheory). This drag coefficient difference versus advance ratio is graphed on Figure 5 (note that the Mach number also varies from 0.47 to 0.64). The values of the circular symbol points in Figure 5 have been obtained from the test-theory correlations presented in Figures 6b through 11b and represent the magnitude of the theory-ordinate shift necessary to give good agreement between the theoretical and experimental drag curves. Therefore, when viewing these drag curves, it is important to realize that the theoretical values (dashed lines) are graphed with respect to an axis which is shifted relative to the axis containing the experimental values. The same technique has been applied to previous high advance ratio results (Reference 2). These results, denoted by triangular symbols, indicate the same trend with advance ratio and confirm the magnitude of test-theory drag differences. The variation is linear with advance ratio, indicating that this error cannot be attributed to a test inaccuracy such as a tare force (probably the most common testing error), since an error in a drag tare would result in a parabolic variation, not a straight line as shown on the figure.

An obvious second error would be that the two-dimensional drag coefficients used in the calculation were optimistic. The can be discounted for two reasons: (1) in the previous section, good performance correlation was obtained at low advance ratio with the same airfoil data, and (2) reasonable power correlation was obtained throughout the advance ratio range, and if the airfoil drag coefficients were increased sufficiently to get  $\mathrm{CD}/\sigma$  agreement, large overestimations of the power required would result.

The previous paragraphs have pointed out one serious shortcoming of the present state-of-the-art performance calculating tachnique which can create serious problems for all high advance ratio machines. The calculated propulsion force required to overcome the rotor drag is optimistic.

For the lift and torque curves of Figures 6 through ll, no shift was made in the axes. Theory and test are graphed with respect to the same ordinate and abscissa. If a shift in the control axis angle of attack had been made, the lift and torque correlations below rotor stall would be improved

for the lower collective pitches. At the higher collectives, however, this shift would produce an over-correction.

A second test-theory discrepancy which may also be a problem for all compounds and stopped-rotor vehicles is that the theory predicts the wrong trends in autorotation at nigh advance ratios. This is shown in Figure 12, which gives the lift variation in autorotation at several advance ratios with control axis angle of attack. First, examine the calculated performance (dashed lines). The theory shows a rotation of the autorotation line with advance ratio for all advance ratios. At  $\alpha_{\rm C}=0$ , the autorotating lift increases with advance ratio; at negative angles of attack greater than 2 degrees, the lift decreases with advance ratio. The same trend, with a displacement of the curves to the right is shown for the experimental results (solid lines) up to an advance ratio of 0.94. However, at  $\mu=1.1$ , the next test advance ratio, the autorotative lift remains constant at a high value with angle of attack.

To illustrate the practical importance of the difference between the test and the calculated results, consider the following situation. A compound helicopter has a total power failure at  $\mu$  = 1.1 (V = 300 kts,  $\Omega R$  = 460 ft/sec), and the machine is configured to enter autorotation at  $\alpha$  = -2°. The theory shows that the rotor lift is about 2000 pounds for the UH-1 rotor, but the test results give a 4000-pound rotor lift, twice that expected. This compounds the designer's classic problem of the co-sund helicopter, which is to "dump" the wing lift in high-speed autorotation, since the rotor is producing more lift than expected. Therefore, to maintain a reasonable rate of descent compatible with building up rotor rpm, more wing lift must be "dumped" than anticipated. This is a serious matter in practical design, and the data of Figure 12 indicate that the problem will remain even at an advance ratio of 0.5.

A third possible problem for all high advance ratio machines is shown in Figure 13, which is a graph of mean lift curve slope versus advance ratio. Both the theory and test results show negative slopes in the area of  $\mu=0.9$ , a possible instability. In addition to the possible problem area, this figure also shows that the calculated lift curve slopes are good, and the theory also gives the points of inflection and the possible instability.

For the first time, sufficient data have been recorded with this rotor to expose another phenomenon apparently caused by autorotation at high advance ratios. Figures 7 and 8 show that as the rotor enters autorotation at low collective pitches (most notably at  $\theta.75R=0^{\circ}$ ), the lift, drag, and torque curves exhibit irregular values. No explanation for the phenomenon has been found. However, it cannot be

attributed to scatter in the test data, since it was repeatable by entering autorotation from both the positive and the negative torque side.

In addition to the phenomenon described above, the rotor system also had a relatively long transient response to a control input at the highest test advance ratio ( $\mu$  = 1.1). With a control input from a steady-state condition, the rotor would "wander" before it reached a new steady-state orientation. The transient response motion was small in magnitude and could not be detected by eye, but it was detectable on the rotor flapping monitoring instrumentation, which was designed to measure flapping motion of less than 0.1 degree.

At 1.1 advance ratio, rotor sensitivity increased with increased collective pitch and became the limiting factor in the test. At the highest collective pitch for each shaft angle tested, the rotor flapping would no longer stabilize; and although the magnitudes of the transient flapping excursions were small, it was considered unsafe to test beyond the highest collective pitches given in Figure 10 with this particular 34-foot-diameter rotor system.

#### CONCLUCIONS

Full-scale rotor performance data up to an advance ratio of l.l and an advancing tip Mach number of 0.94 have been analyzed and compared with theoretical techniques of Reference 3 to yield the following conclusions:

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- Comparison of the 44-foot-diame or rotor data with theory shows that agreement deteriorates rapidly with advance ratio above  $\mu \equiv 0.4$  and that Mach number has little effect on this trend.
- Theoretical correlations with the high advance ratio data ( $\mu$  = 0.5 to 1.1) show that theory predicts optimistic values of rotor propulsive force.
- Based upon quasi-static, two-dimensional techniques, theoretical predictions of advance ratio effects break down in the range  $\mu=0.4$  to 0.5 and should be used with extreme caution to obtain magnitude above  $\mu\equiv0.5$ .
- In general, the theory shows the proper trends with advance ratio even when the magnitude of the drag does not correlate well. An exception to this is at the advance ratio of 1.1, where the theory did not properly predict the autorotation trends.
- No stability limits were encountered in the 0.5 Mach number range for advance ratios up to 1.0; however, both test and theory show the existence of a possible instability near  $\mu$  = 0.9.
- At an advance ratio of 1.1, the rotor system displayed a long transient response to a control input before the steady-state orientation was achieved for all test conditions. At the highest test collective pitch, the flapping would not completely stabilize.

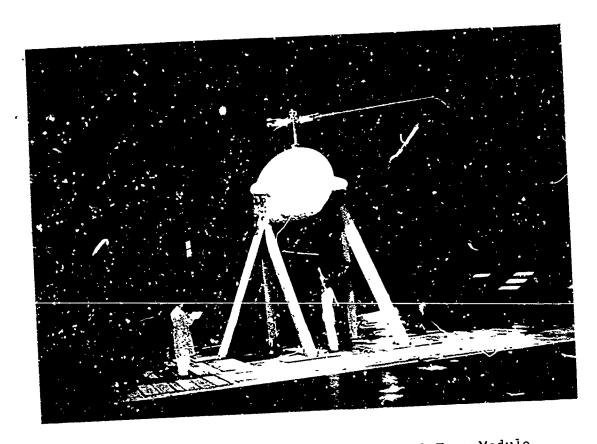
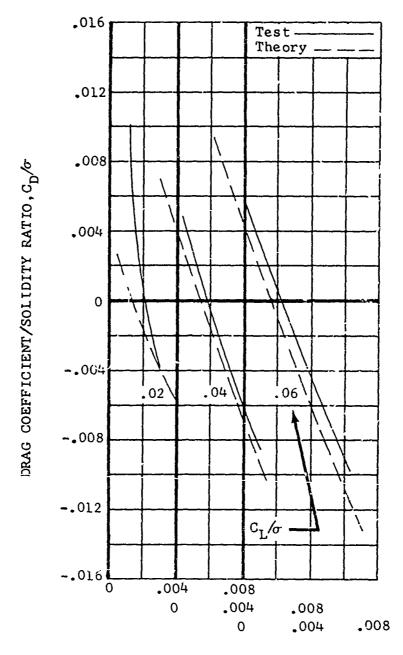


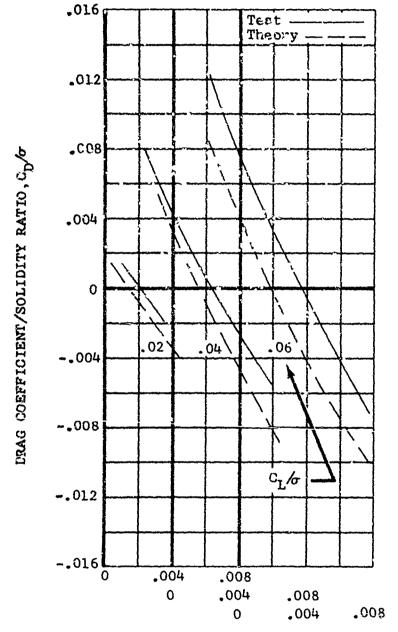
Figure 1. Full-Scale Rotor Wind Tunnel Test Module in the NASA-Ames 40- x 80-Foot Wind Tunnel.



torque coefficient/solidity ratio,  $c_{Q}/\sigma$ 

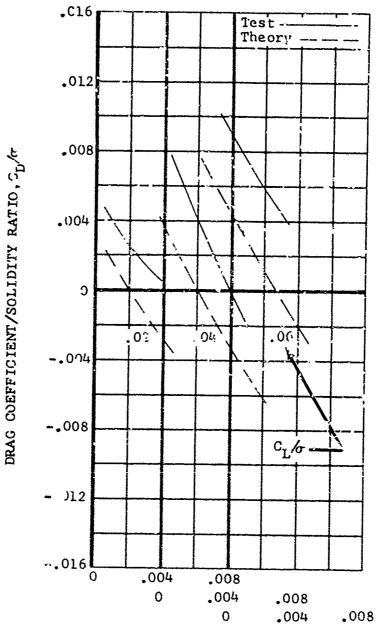
a)  $\mu = 0.36$ ;  $M_{(1.0, 90.)} = 0.80$ 

Figure 2. Test-Theory Comparison, Nondimensional Performance of 44-Foot-Diameter Rotor at Various Combinations of Advance Ratio and Advancing Tip Mach Number.

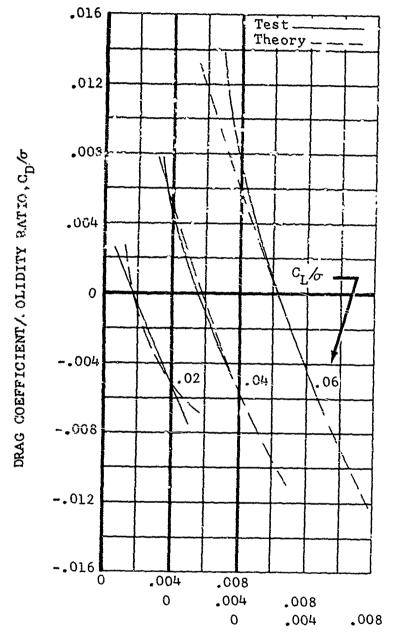


TORQUE COEFFICIENT/SOLIDITY RATIO,  $c_{Q}/\sigma$ 

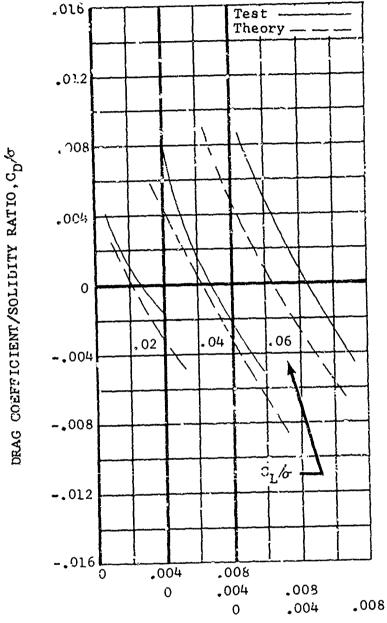
b) 
$$\mu = 0.45$$
;  $M_{(1.0, 90.)} = 0.77$   
Figure 2. Continued.



TORQUE COEFFICIENT/SOLIDITY RATIO,  $C_Q/\sigma$ c)  $\mu$  = 0.51;  $M_{(1.0, 90.)}$  = 0.80 Figure 2. Continued.



TORQUE COEFFICIENT/SOLIDITY RATIO,  $C_Q/\sigma$  d)  $\mu$  = 0.36;  $M_{(1.0, 90.)}$  = 0.90 Figure 2. Continued.

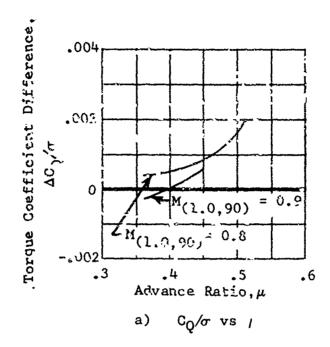


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TORQUE COEFFICIENT/SOLIDITY RATIO,  $C_Q/\sigma$ 

e) 
$$\mu = 0.45$$
;  $M_{(1.0, 90.)} = 0.90$ 

Figure 2. Concluded.



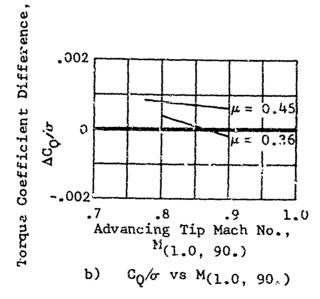
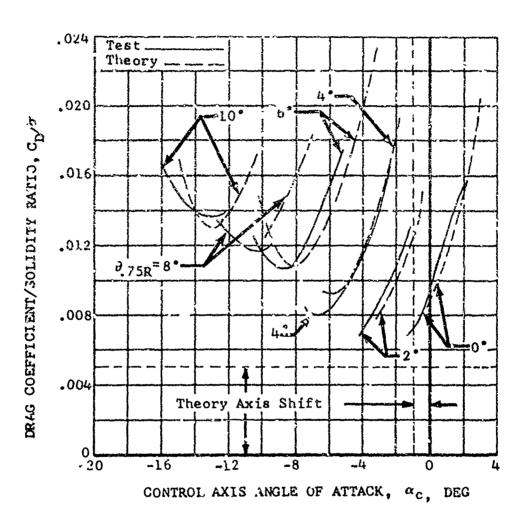
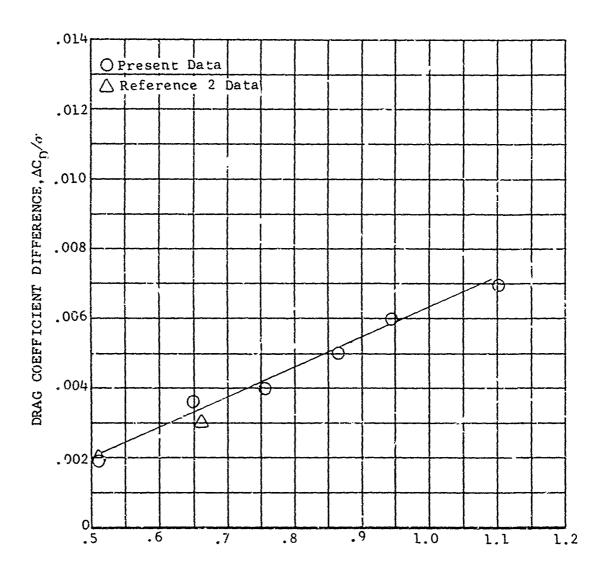


Figure 3. 44-Foot-Diameter Rotor Test-Theory Comparison. Torque Coefficient Difference vs. Advance Ratio and Advancing Tip Mach Number,  $C_L/\sigma = 0.04$ ;  $C_D/\sigma = 0$ .



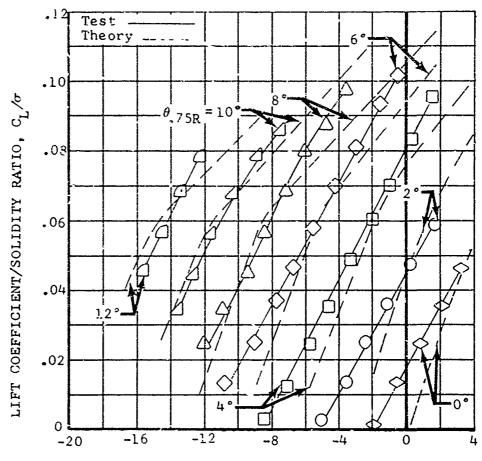
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Figure 4. A Comparison of the Test-Theory Drag Coefficient/Solidity Ratio Versus Control Axis Angle of Attack for the 34-Foot-Diameter Rotor at # = 0.86 and M(1.0, 90.) = 0.47 Illustrating the Required Theory Axis Shift.



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Figu. c 5. 34-Foot-Diameter Rotor Test-Theory Comparison. Test-Theory rag Coefficient Difference vs. Advance Ratio for M(1.0, 90.) Varying From 0.47 to 0.64.



CONTROL AXIS ANGLE OF ATTACK,  $\alpha_{\text{c}}$ , LEG

a)  $C_L/\sigma$  vs  $\alpha_c$ 

Figure 6. Test-Theory Comparison, Nondimensional Performance of the 34-Foot-Diameter Rotor for Various Collective Pitch Angles at  $\mu = 0.51$ ;  $M_{(1.0, 90.)} = 0.64$ .

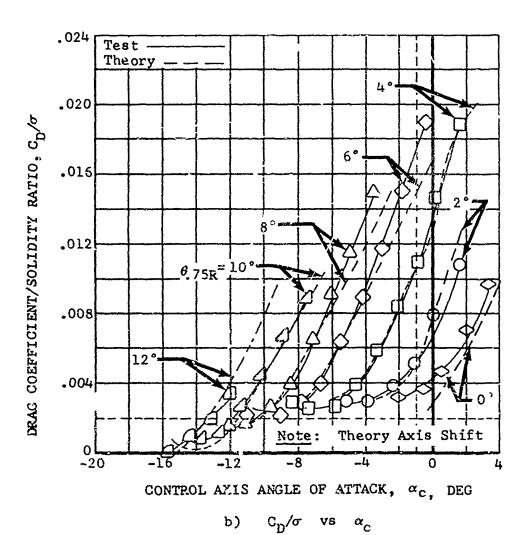
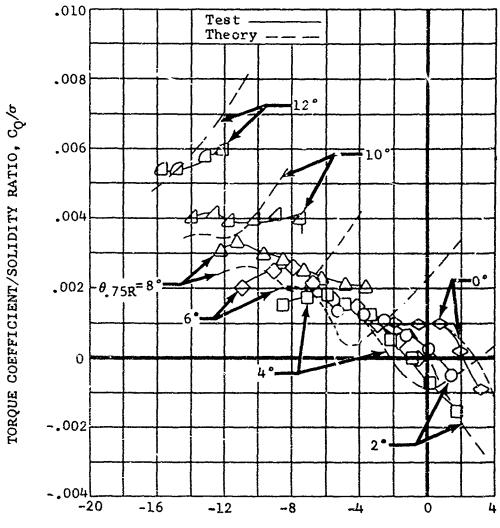


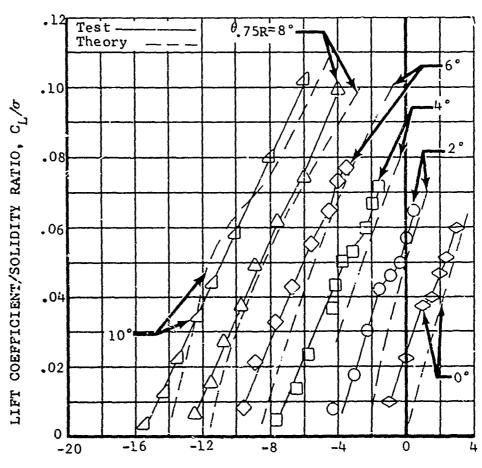
Figure 6. Continued.



CONTROL AXIS ANGLE OF ATTACK,  $\alpha_{\mathrm{C}}$ , DEG

c)  $C_Q/\sigma$  vs  $\alpha_c$ 

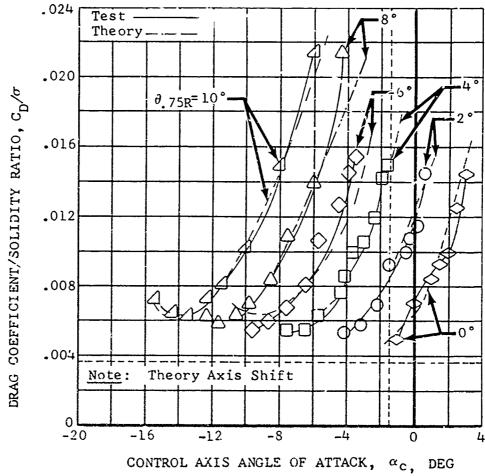
Figure 6. Concluded.



CONTROL AXIS ANGLE OF ATTACK,  $\alpha_{_{\hbox{\scriptsize C}}},\ \ \text{DEG}$ 

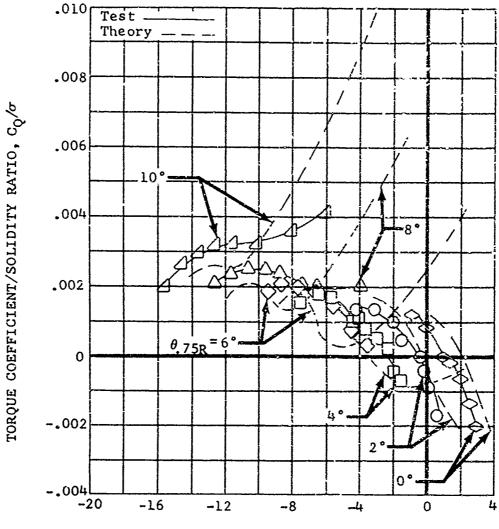
a)  $C_L/\sigma$  vs  $\alpha_c$ 

Figure 7. Test-Theory Comparison, Nondimensional Performance of the 34-Foot-Diameter Rotor for Various Collective Pitch Angles at  $\mu = 0.65$ ; M(1.0, 90.) = 0.54.



b)  $C_{D}/\sigma$  vs  $\alpha_{c}$ 

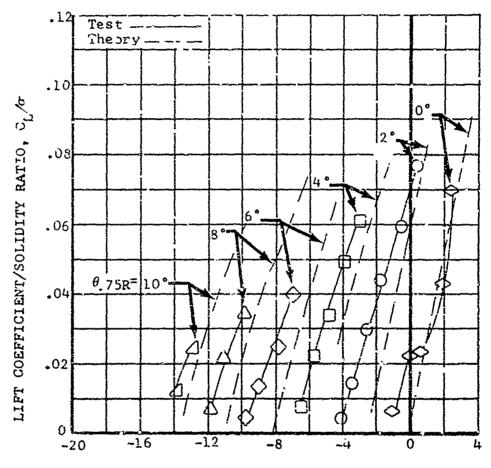
Figure 7. Continued.



CONTROL AXIS ANGLE OF ATTACK,  $\alpha_{_{\mbox{\scriptsize C}}}$ , DEG

c)  $C_{\tilde{Q}}/\sigma$  vs  $\alpha_{c}$ 

Figure 7. Concluded.



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CONTROL AXIS ANGLE OF ATTACK,  $\alpha_{\text{C}}$ , DEG

a)  $C_L/\sigma$  vs  $\alpha_c$ 

Figure 8. Test-Theory Comparison, Nondimensional Fiformance of the 34-Foot-Diameter Rotor for Various Collective Pitch Angles at  $\mu = 0.76$ ; M(1.0,90.) = 0.50.

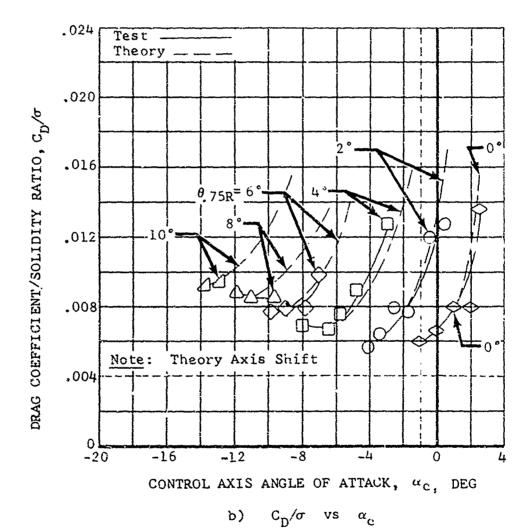
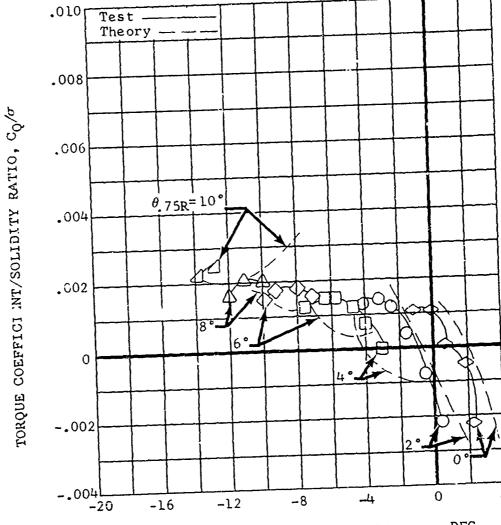


Figure 8. Continued.



CONTROL AXIS ANGLE OF ATTACK,  $\alpha_{\rm C}$ , DEC

c)  $C_Q/\sigma$  vs  $\alpha_c$ 

Figure 8. Concluded.

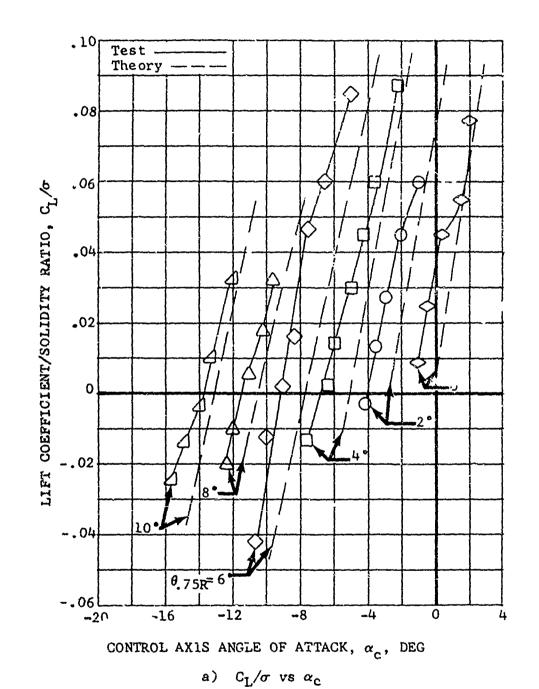
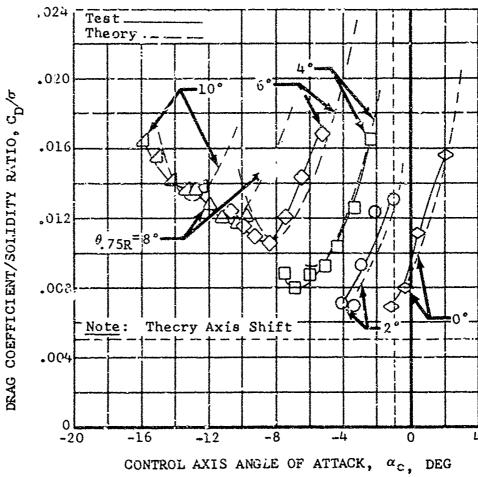


Figure 9. Test-Theory Comparison, Nondimensional Performance of the 34-Foot-Diameter Rotor for Various Collective Pitch Angles at  $\mu$  = 0.86; M<sub>(1.0, 90.)</sub> = 0.47.



 $c_{\rm p}/\sigma$  vs  $\alpha_{\rm c}$ b)

Figure 9. Continued.

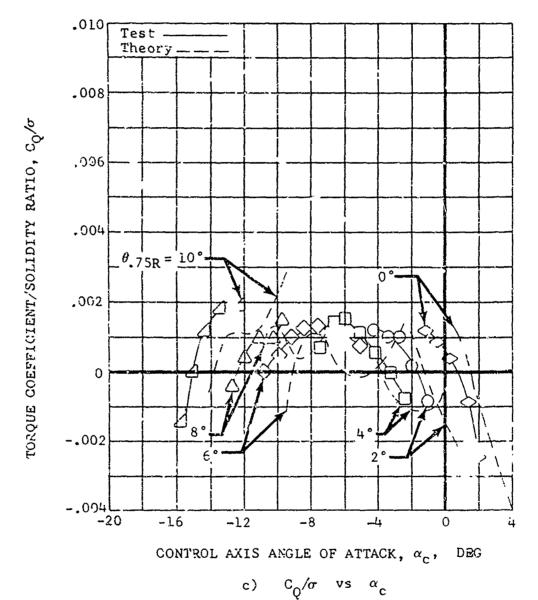
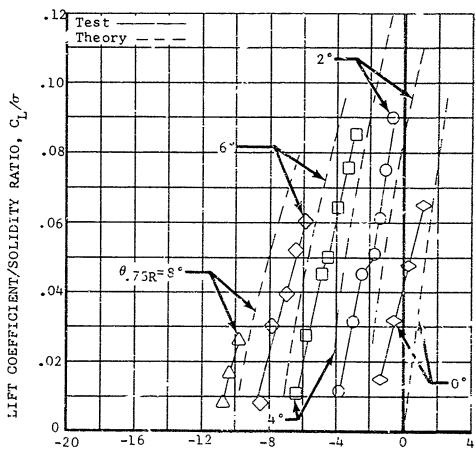


Figure 9. Concluded.



CONTROL AXIS ANGLE OF ATTACK,  $\alpha_{_{\mbox{\scriptsize C}}}$ , DEG

a)  $C_L \sigma vs \alpha_c$ 

Figure 10. Test-Theory Comparison, Nondimensional Performance of the 34-Foot-Diameter Rotor for Various Collective Pitch Angles at  $\mu$  = 0.94;  $M_{(1.0, 90.)}$  = 0.49.

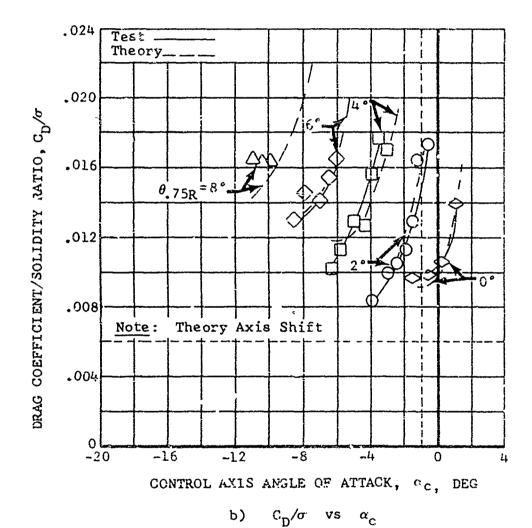
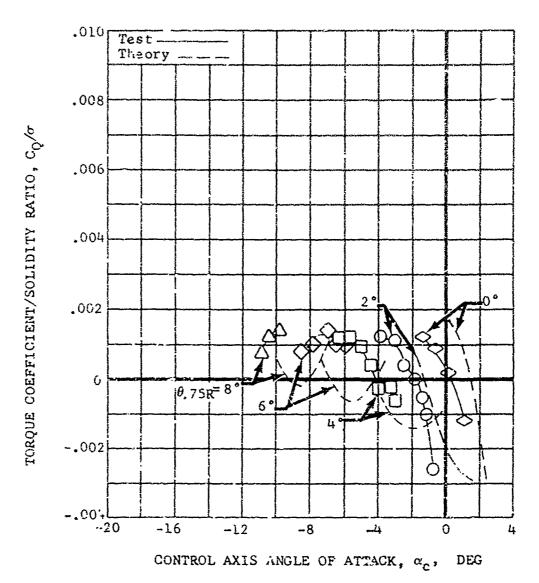
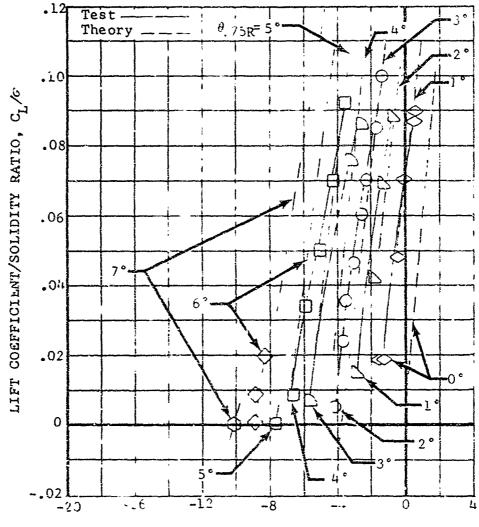


Figure 10. Continued.



c)  $c_Q/\sigma$  vs  $\alpha_c$  Figure 10. Concluded.



CONTROL AXIS ANGLE OF ATTACK,  $\alpha_{\rm D}$ , DEG

a)  $C_L/\sigma$  vs  $\alpha_c$ 

Figure 11. Test-Theory Comparison, Nondimensional Performance of the 34-Foot-Diameter Rotor for Various Collective Fitch Angles at  $\mu$  = 1.10; M(1.0, 90.) = 0.51.

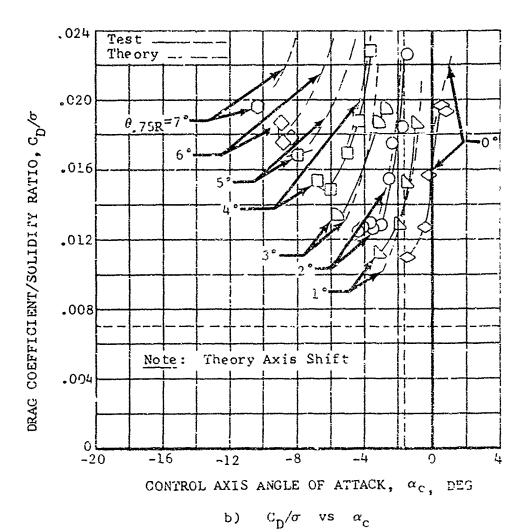


Figure 11. Continued.

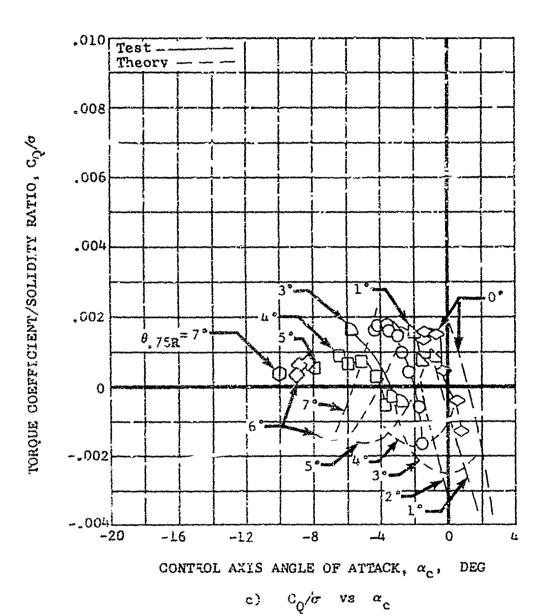
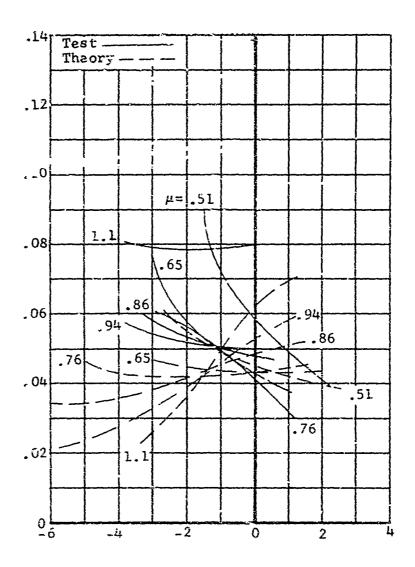


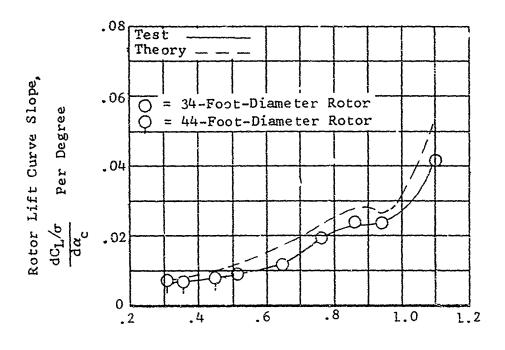
Figure 11. Concluded.

LIFT CORFFICIENT/SOLIDITY RATIO,  $\sigma_{\mathrm{L}'F}$ 



CONTROL AXIS ANGLE OF ATTACK,  $\alpha_{_{\hbox{\scriptsize C}}}$ , DEG

Figure 12. 34-Foot-Diameter Rotor Test-Theory Comparison of the Lift Variation with Control Axis Angle of Attack in Autorotation at Various Advance Ratios.



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Figure 13. Test-Theory Comparison, Rotor Lift Curve Slope vs. Advance Ratio for Both Rotors.

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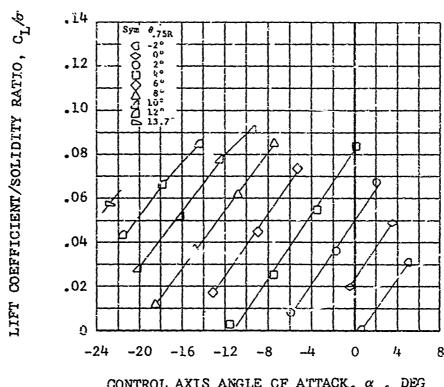
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## APPENDIX I GRAPHED DATA

The data presented in this appendix (Figures 14 through 23) are from the wind tunnel balance and model instrumentation as tabulated in Appendix IV. The symbols are actual test points and show lift, drag, and torque coefficients as a function of collective pitch  $(\theta.75R)$ . These data illustrate the consistency of the experimental results.

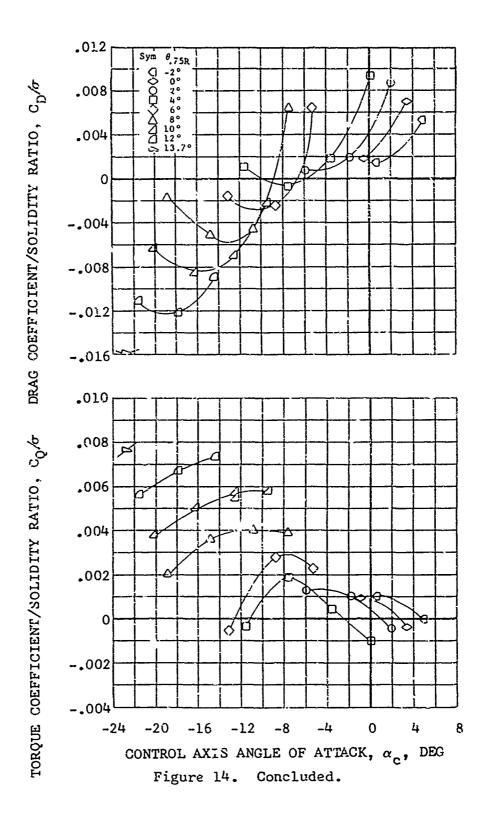
Rotor rotational speed and tunnel speed were adjusted to obtain the desired advance ratio and advancing tip Mach number. The cyclic pitch was adjusted to minimize first harmonic rotor flapping; and at each combination of shaft angle and collective pitch, the data were recorded. Collective pitch or shaft angle was then changed, and the above procedure was repeated until the envelope was explored.

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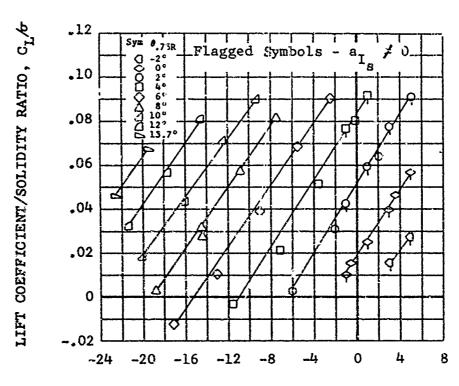


CONTROL AXIS ANGLE CF ATTACK,  $\alpha_{_{\mbox{\scriptsize C}}}$ , DEG

Nondimensional Performance Data for the 44-Foot-Diameter Rotor for Various Blade Collective Pitch Angles,  $\mu$  = 0.31; M(1.0, 90.) = 0.88. Figure 14.

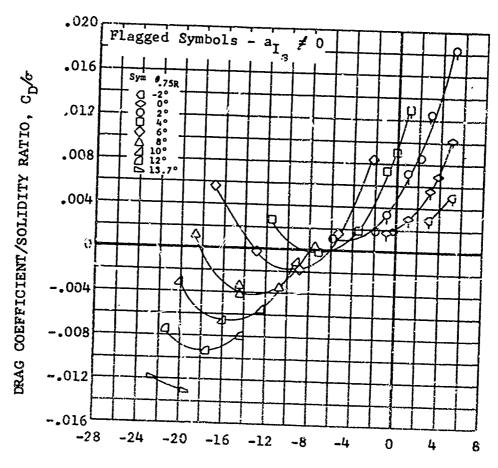


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CONTROL AXIS ANGLE OF ATTACK,  $\alpha_{_{\mbox{\scriptsize C}}}$ , DEG

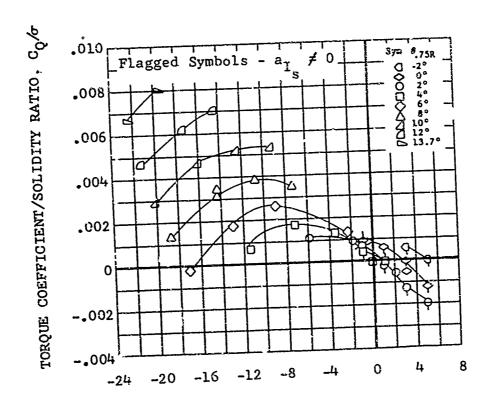
Figure 15. Nondimensional Performance Data for the 44-Foot-Diameter Rotor for Various Blade Collective Fitch Angles,  $\mu = 0.36$ ; M(1.0, 90.) = 0.80.



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CONTROL AXIS ANGLE OF ATTACK,  $\alpha_{_{\mbox{\scriptsize c}}}$ , DEG

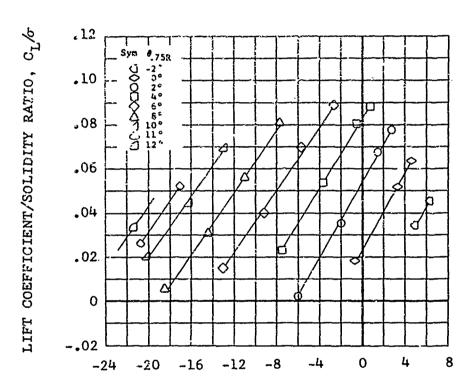
Figure 15. Continued.



CONTROL AXIS ANGLE OF ATTACK,  $\alpha_{_{\mbox{\scriptsize C}}}$ , DEG

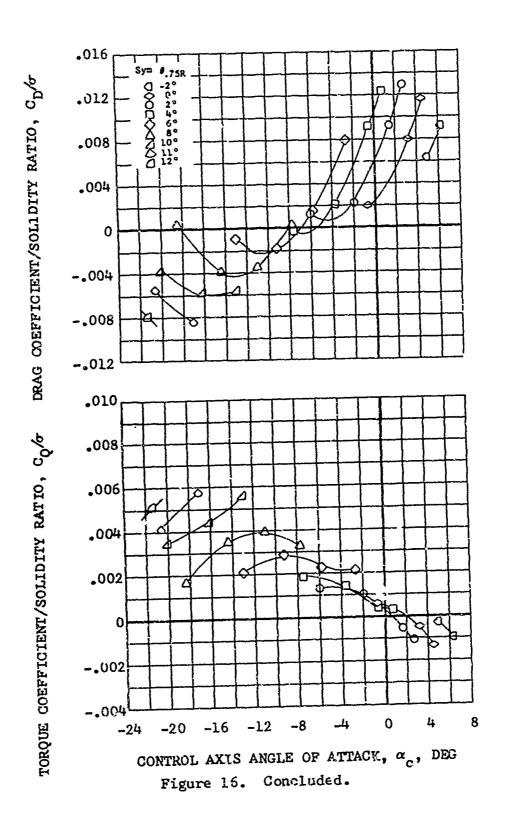
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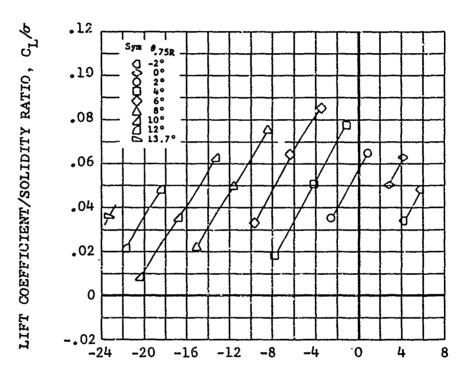
Figure 15. Concluded.



CONTROL AXIS ANGLE OF ATTACK,  $\alpha_{c}$ , DEG

Figure 16. Nondimensional Performance Data for the 44-Foot-Diameter Roter for Various Blade Collective Pitch Angles,  $\mu$  = 0.36; M(1.0, 90.)

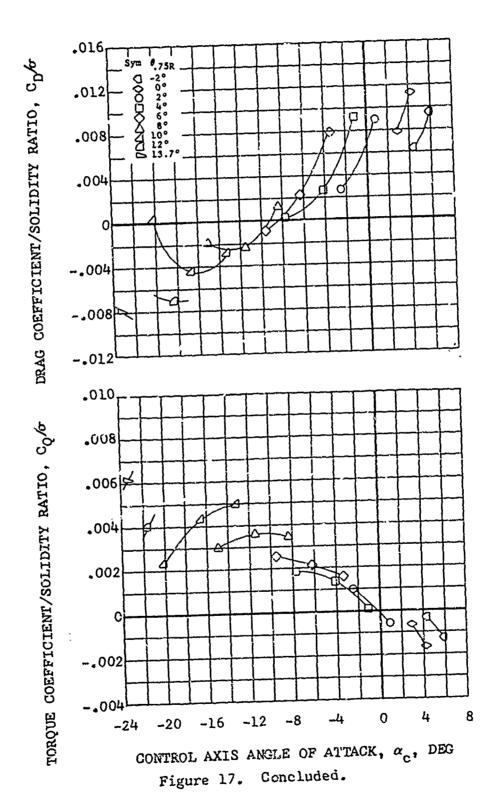


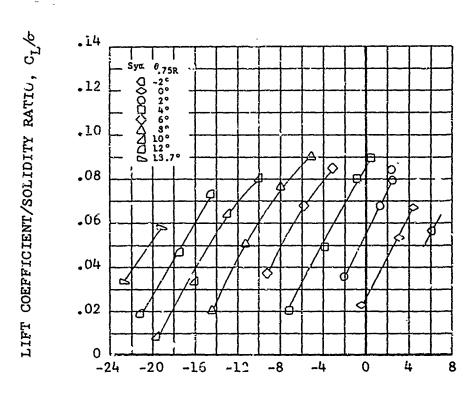


CONTROL AXIS ANGLE OF ATTACK,  $\alpha_{_{\mbox{\scriptsize c}}}$ , DEG

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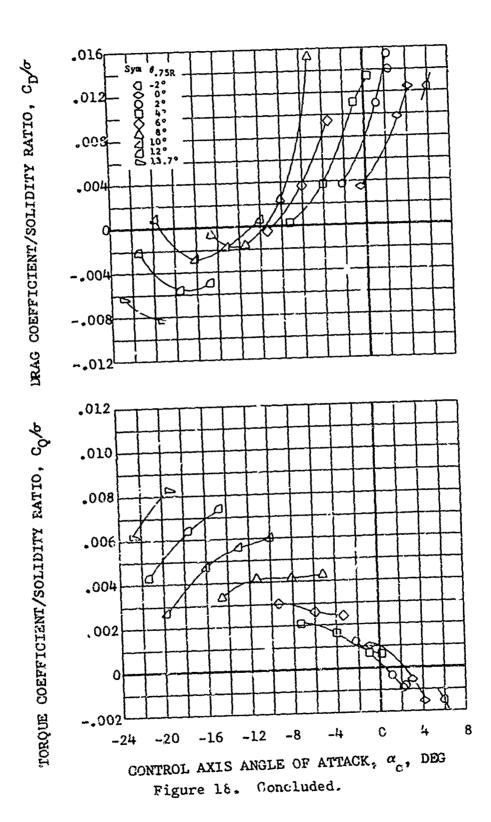
Figure 17. Nondimensic: Performance Data for the 44-Food-Diameter Rotor for Various Blade Collective Pitch Angles,  $\mu$  = 0.40; M(1.0, 90.) = 0.83.

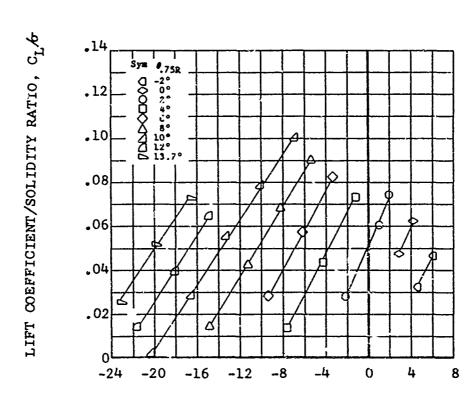




CONTROL AXIS ANGLE OF ATTACK,  $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{_{\mbox{\scriptsize C}}}$  , DEG

Figure 18. Nondimensional Performance Data for the 44-Foot-Diameter Rotor for Various Blade Collective Pitch Angles,  $\mu$  = 0.41; M(1.0, 90.) = 0.94.

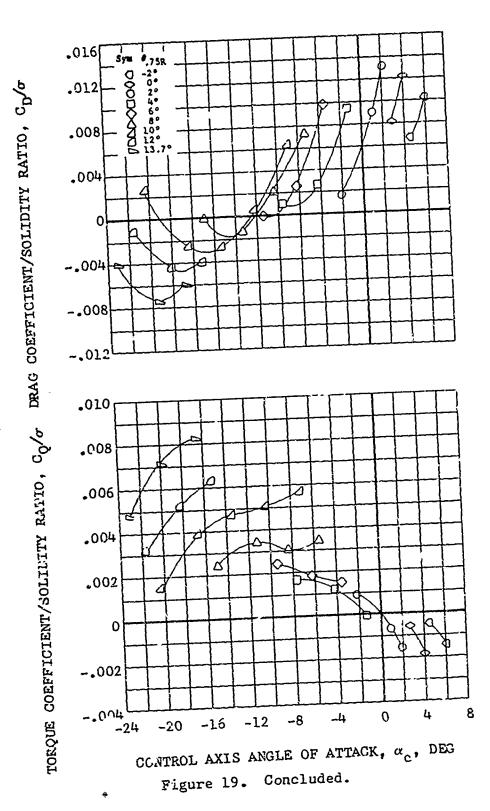


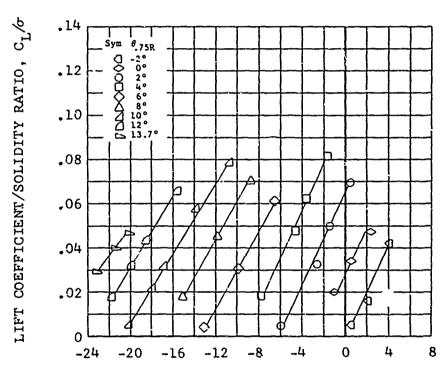


CONTROL AXIS ANGLE OF ATTACK,  $\alpha_{_{\mbox{\scriptsize C}}}$ , DEG

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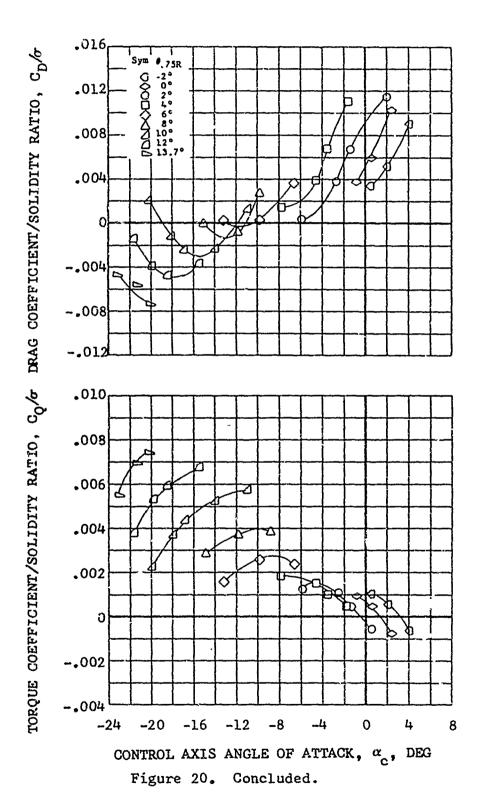
Figure 19. Nondimensional Performance Data for the 44-Foot-Diameter Rotor for Various Blade Collective Pitch Angles,  $\mu$  = 0.45;  $M_{(1.0, 90.)} = 0.77$ .

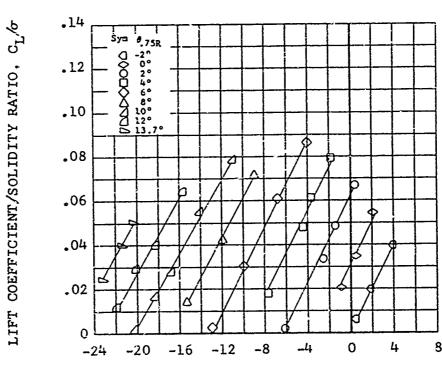




CONTROL AXIS ANGLE OF ATTACK,  $\alpha_{_{\mbox{\scriptsize c}}}^{}$ , DEG

Figure 20. Nondimensional Performance Data for the 44-Foot-Diameter Rotor for Various Blade Collective Pitch Angles,  $\mu$  = 0.45; M(1.0, 90.) = 0.90.





CONTROL AXIS ANGLE OF ATTACK,  $\alpha_{_{\mbox{\scriptsize c}}}$ , DEG

Figure 21. Nondimensional Performance Data for the 44-Foot-Diameter Rotor for Various Blade Collective Pitch Angles,  $\mu = 0.46$ ;  $M_{(1.0, 90.)} = 0.86$ .

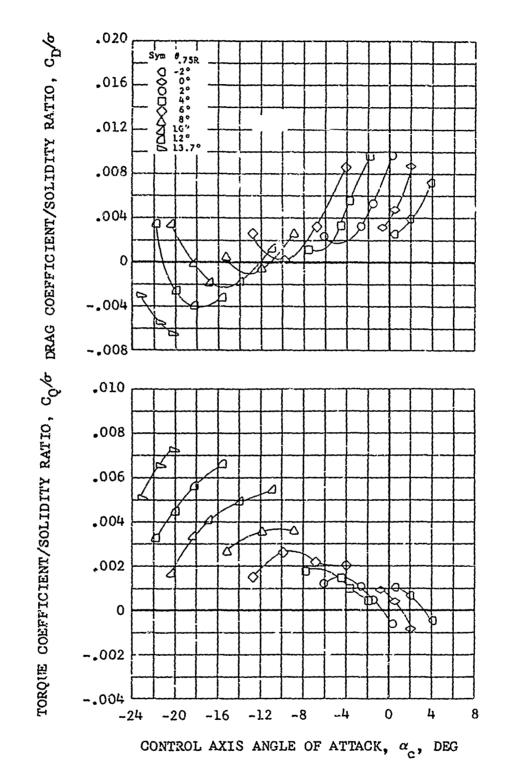
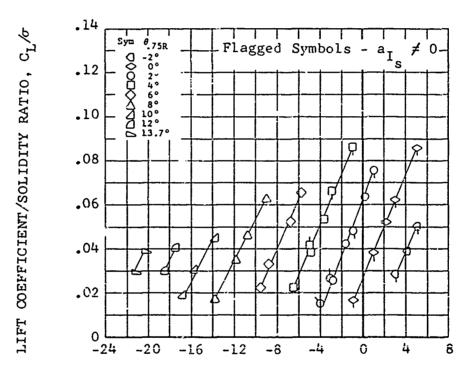
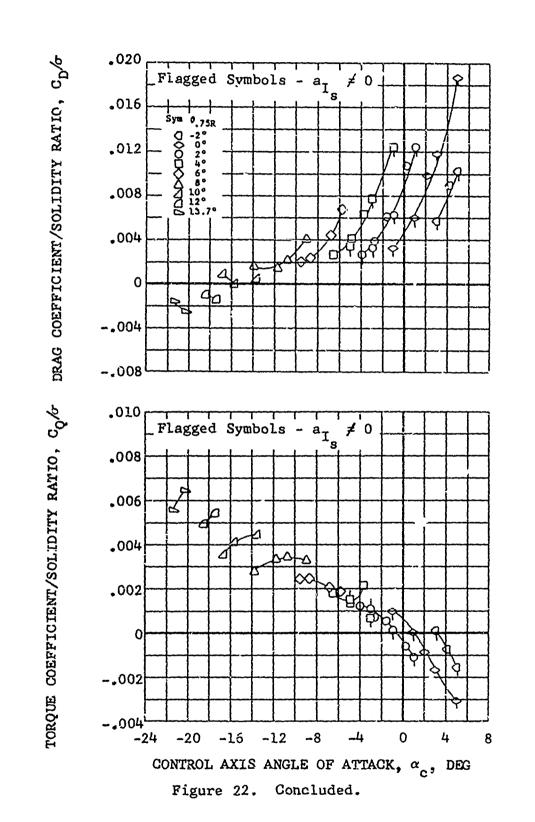


Figure 21. Concluded.



CONTROL AXIS ANGLE OF ATTACK,  $\alpha_{_{\mbox{\scriptsize C}}}$ , DEG

Figure 22. Nondimensional Performance Data for the 44-Foot-Diameter Rotor for Various Blade Collective Pitch Angles,  $\mu$  = 0.51;  $M_{(1.0, 90.)} = 0.80$ .



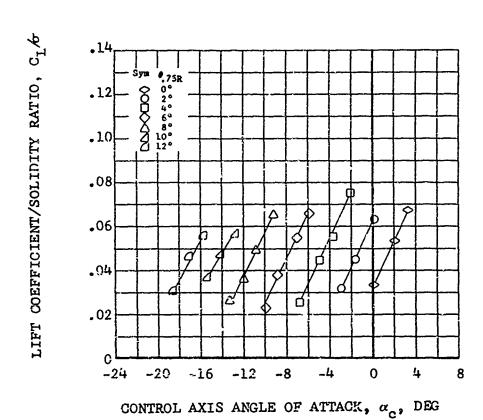
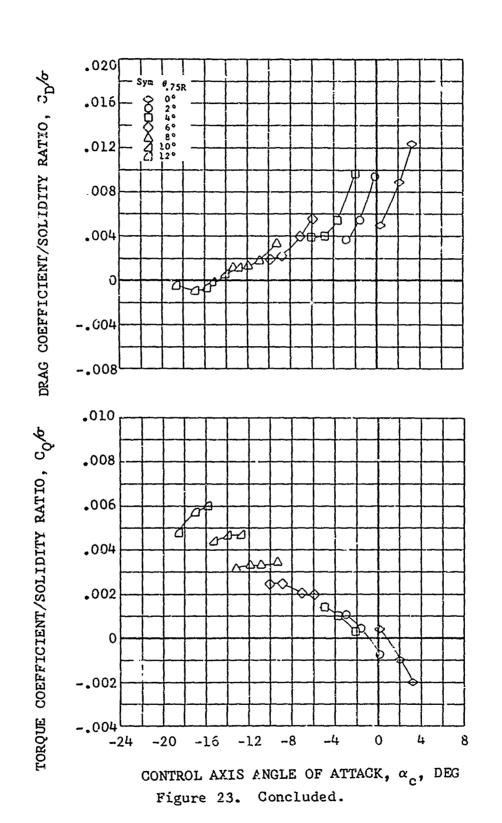


Figure 23. Nondimensional Performance Data for the 44-Foot-Diameter Rotor for Various Blade Collective Pitch Angles,  $\mu$  = 0.52; M(1.0, 90.) = 0.81.



## APPENDIX II TABULAR DATA

The data presented in this appendix were recorded by the Large Scale Aerodynamic Branch of the NASA-Ames Research Center. Table IV relates the test conditions, rotor configuration, and the page number where these data are presented.

## Data Reduction

Six-component forces and moments were measured by the wind tunnel balance system. Tare corrections were applied to the balance data to account for forces and moments produced by the exposed model support struts, the faired body, and the rotating hub. The rotating hub tares included all hardware inboard of the 2.66-foot radius station. The tares were applied based on wind tunnel dynamic pressure and shaft angle. Rotor downwash effects on the tares were neglected, and no data adjustments were made for wall effects.

	TABLE IV. WIND TUNNEL TABULATED DATA	
Table Number	Description	Fage Number
	44-Foot-Diameter Rotor	
IV-1	$\mu = 0.31, M_{(1.0, 90.)} = 0.88$	67
IV-2	$\mu = 0.36, M_{(1.0, 90.)} = 0.80$	68
IV-3	$\mu = 0.36, M_{(1.0, 90.)} = 0.90$	69
IV-4	$\mu = 0.40, M_{(1.0, 90.)} = 0.83$	70
IV-5	$\mu = 0.41, M_{(1.0, 90.)} = 0.94$	71
IV-6	$\mu = 0.45, M_{(1.0, 90.)} = 0.77$	72
IV-7	$\mu = 0.45, M_{(1.0, 90.)} = 0.90$	73
IV-8	$\mu = 0.46, M_{(1.0, 90.)} = 0.86$	74
IV-9	$\mu = 0.51, M_{(1.0, 90.)} = 0.80$	75
IV-10	$\mu = 0.52, M_{(1.0, 90.)} = 0.81$	76
	34-Foot-Diameter Rotor	
IV-11	$\mu = 0.51, M_{(1.0, 90.)} = 0.64$	77
IV-12	$\mu = 0.65, M_{(1.0, 90.)} = 0.54$	79
IV-13	$\mu = 0.76, M_{(1.0, 90.)} = 0.50$	80
IV-14	$\mu = 0.86, M_{(1.0, 90.)} = 0.47$	81
IV-15	$\mu = 0.94, M_{(1.0, 90.)} = 0.49$	82
IV-16	$t \cdot 1.10, M(1.0, 90.) = 0.51$	8.

- A CHANGE OF THE PROPERTY OF

	M(1.0,90.)	0.471	0.873	0.878			0.47	0.672	0.872	0.873	<b>.</b>		0.882	0.982	0.881	0.881	C. 880	0.883	0.0	0.878	198.0			0.878	0.878	0.879	0.879	0.878	0.861	
0.88	Ħ	0.315	0.318	0.315	9.00	910	0.318	0.319	0.319	0.318			0.326	0.323	0.323	0.322	0.322	0.322	0.326	0.327	0.324		0.327	0.325	0.325	0.324	0.326	0.325	0.327	
90.)	CQ/9	0.003618	0.002133	0.005030	100000	0000	0.002024	0.005655	0.007670	0.005491			0.005757	0.007364	0.004041	0.002819	0.001927	0.001314	0.002296	0,003910	9925000	70000	0.000968	0.000998	0.001082	-0.000392	0.003266	-0.000350	-0.000057	
M(1.0,	D/16 )			10.000784	100000	-0.000 A		-0.000687	-0.00000	12.000.7-			-0.000652			-0.000468	-0.000307	-0.000228	-0.007803	-0.011950	926030-0-	10.00030	-0.000299	-0.000281	-0.000161	-0.000933	-0.000951	-0.300610	-0.193825	
= 0.31,	C2/0	ņ	0.000349	150100-0-	0.001848			-0.001758	-0.002284	-0.000633			-0.000741	-0.000963	-0:000200	-0.000361	-0.000288	-0.000179	-0.000038	-0.000030	-0.00034	700000	-0.000122	-0.003123	+110000-0-	0.00000	0.000140	0.000028	0,000028	
$^{10R}$ , $\mu=$	$C\gamma/\sigma$	0.000115	0.000171	200000-0-	405000	00000	0.000718			-0.001661			-0.001810	-0.002134	-0.0n 1314	-0.000748	-0.000397	-0.000212			CEBECO-0-		-0.000552	-0.000445	-0.200334	-0.032475	-0.003799	-0.001913	-0.001270	
44-FOOT ROTOR,	$C_{\rm D}/\sigma$	0.005054		0.008489			0.001735	0.011132	0.015786	0.006873			0.006735	0.006904	0.304494	0.002420	0.000734	-0.000763	-0.306471	-0.006439	0.002170	10.00.01	-0.001802	-0.001655	-0.001461	-0.008721	-0.009301	-0.00700-	-0.005321	
	$c_L/\sigma$	0.035508	0-017023	0.065634	0.072497	0.027827	0.011840	0.043130	0.057129	0.077466			G.078224	0.084345	0.061340	0.044557			0.073473	3.084615	186060.0									
IV-1.	υ α	-14.8	13.1	17.	118.5	-20.1	-16.8	-21.5	-22.9	-12.5		4	-12.5	-14.4	-10.8	-0.7	-7.5	-5-0	, n	27.5	* v		0	0.0	0.7	0° X		3.5	2.0	ស
TABLE 310 Run	å		0.0	0.0	-10.0	-15.0	-15.0	-15.0	-15.0	, , ,		Run	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	15.0	-5.0	-5.0	0	0 4	9 0	50	0	0.0	0.0	N.	2.0	9,	0	Run
<sub>1</sub> Test 310	9.75R	0.4	0.0	12.0	13.0	10.0	8.0	12.0	13.7	50		Test 310	10.0	12.0	0.0	0.9	0.4	<b>5.</b> 0	9	•	2	0	0	-1.0	-2.0	2.0	•	0.	-2.0	Test 310
Te	PT.	:	مام	; ;		1-0	~	eoi.	o e	::	•	Te	:	8	h	÷	ņ	÷		<b>.</b>	;		12	13.	÷:	13.	9.	<u>-</u> i	=	Ţ

The state of the s

4.0 -10.0 -11:c 0.002547 -c 3J1093 0.000336 -0.000301 -C.C00364 0.001209 0.315 0.477

= 0.80

	4100	M(1.0,9)	0.797	0.196	0.797	0.800	0.796	0.198	0.794	0.196	0.794	0.795	0.797	0.797	0.791	0.192	0.001	0.190	0.190	0.199	0.199	0.798	0.798	0.798	0.789	0.794	0.600	0.793	0.800	0.798
•		Ħ	0.360	0.360	0.359	0.359	0.360	0.357	0.362	0.361	0.362	0.363	0.360	0.359	0.362	0.362	0.357	0.362	0.363	0.358	0.358	0.358	0.358	0.359	3.362	0.359	0.358	0.358	0.357	0.359
90.)		CQ/9	0.003228	0.004784	0.006341	0.008220	698900.3	0.004826	0.003076	0.001359	-0.000170	0.001886	0.000771	0.001846	0.001213	0.032785	0.003860	0.005471	0.007329	0.003497	0.005367	0.002387	0.001329	0.001018	0.000955	-0.000532	-0.000593	-0.000463	-0.000010	9.001457
<sup>m</sup> (1.0,		$Cm/\sigma$	-0.000544	-0.000620	-0.000.0-	-6.330768	-0.000839	-0.000194	-0.000886	-0.000644	-6.001031	-0.000446						-0.000611	-0.000923	-0.000434	-0.001053	-0.000602	-0.000458	-0.000407	-0.000191	-0.000452	-0.000091	-0.000717	-0.000653	-0.900448
0.30		C 2/10	-0.000666	-0.001081	-0.001384	-0,001876	-0.002136	-0.001631	-0.001116	-0.000485	-0.000140	-0.000422	-0.000309	-0.300122	-0.000010	-0.00000-	-0.000420	-0.000603	1	0.000012	•		-0.000026	•		0.000033		0.000111	0.000205	0.000363
К, <i>н</i> =		$C_{\gamma}/\sigma$	0.000164	0.000114	-0.000162	-0.000314	0.000425	0.000687	0.000757	0.000676	0.300836	0.000352	1,003.3398	-0.000360	-0.000169	-0.000764	-0.001075	-0.001619	-0.002030	-0.002836	-0.003661	-0.002170	-0.001330	-0.000813	-0.006495	-0.031825	-0.002587	-0.002836	-0.093707	-0.004618
44-FOOT ROTOK,		$C_D/\sigma$	0.003464	0.006685	0.009745	0.013185	0.012167	0.007618	0.303311	-0.301286	-0.305843	0.030215	-0.002724		-0.001322	0.001943			0.008389	-0.000380					-0.001928	-0.006957	-0.008559	-0.008973	-0.009185	
44-F0		C110		0.044578	0.358819	0.068765	0.048058	0.033850	6.019238	0,003249	-0.012248	6.011503	-0.005055	0.022682	0.003034	2.041630	0.059028	0.074771	0.084792	0.083250	0.091238	0.069596	0.052280	0.032659	0.017333	0.047161	0.064779	0.073148	0.081389	
IV-2.	S	ຽ	-14.5	-16.1	-17.5	-19.7	-22.8	-21.3	-20.1	-18.8	-17.1	-13.0	-11.6	-7.2	-6:0	0.6-	-10,8	-12.5	-14.5	-7.5	-9.3	-5.5	-3.6	-2.3	-0.5	3.7	2.0	0.0	1.0-	-2.3
TABLE 1	Run (	α	-10.0	-10.0	-10.0	-10.0	-15.0	-15.0	-15.0	-15.0	-15.0	-10.0	-10.0	. 5.0	-5.0	15.0	-5.6	-5.0	-5.0	0.0	رم. د.	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	5.0	,o,	5.0	\$.0	5.0
TA	Test 310	$\theta$ .75R	8,0	10.0	12.0	13.7	13.7	12.0	10.0	8.0	6.9	0.9	4.0	0.4	2.0	0.0	0.0	13.0	12.0	8.0	10.0	0.9	4.0	2.0	C°0	0.0	2.0	0.1	0.4	6.0
	Ţ	PT	9	÷	ę,	÷		•	ò	20.	7	12.	13.	÷.	.5	91	17.	18.	19.	30.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.

 $\mu$ = 0.36, M(1.0, 90.) = 0.80 44-FOOT ROTOR, CONT 'D. Test 310 Run 13 TABLE IV-2.

_													
M(1.0,90.)	100.0	0.804	0.804	0.803	0.803	0.803	608.0	0.803	0.802	0.802	0.803	0.804	
Ħ	0.357	0.355	0.354	0.355	0.355	0.356	0.357	0.357	0.356	0.357	0.355	0.355	90.
6/Q)	112000.0	0.000652	-0.00000-	-0.001192	0.000000	0.000635	-0.001225	-0.001959	-0.000139	0.000722	0.000446	-0.00000-0-	06.0 = 0.90
Cm10	-0.000156	-0 000000	-0.000450	-C.000703	-0.00388	-0.000286	-0.000873	-0.001063	-0.000903	-0.000478	-0.000818		ō
C 210		0.000113										0.000221	= 0.36, M/,
$C\gamma/\sigma$	-0.000294	-0.0000	-0.001162	-0.001785	-0.061210	-0.000822	-0.002996	-0.003691	-0.002311	-0.031509	-0.302507	-0.003290	
$c_D/\sigma$	007100.0	0.003071	0.005558	.0.01010.0	0.005137	0.003010	0.012480	0.018321	0.007083	C.033374	0.007397	-0.012877	44-FOOT ROTOR.
$c_{\rm L}/\sigma$	C. 610839	6.025145	0.039969	C.056740	0.028082	0.015648	0.077471	9.091362	0.059997	0.043201	0.076896	0.091649	44-F00'
υ α	-1.0	اد	3.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	C.	-1.0	-1.0	?:	
g	0.0	2.0	4.0	0.0	6.0	0	0.4	0.9	2.0	0	0	2.0	TABLE IV-3.
0.75R	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	-2.0	-2.0	2,0	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.	0.4	TABI
PT.	-	2	3.	÷	5			•		10.	=	1.2	

 $= 0.36, M_{(1.0, 90.)} =$ 

44-FOOT ROTOR,

TABLE IV-3.

	0.903	0.907	0.905	006.0	0.893	0.908	0.907	0.907	906.0	0.904	0.903	906.0	0.902	0.903	0.905	0.905	0.403	0.405	0.905	0.908	0.903	0.907	0.003	0.403	906.0	900,0	0.905
	0.358	0.356	0.357	0.359	0.363	0.356	0.357	0.356	0.355	0.358	0.357	0.356	0.358	0.358	0.357	0.357	0.358	0.357	2,359	0.356	0.357	0.356	0.358	0.358	0.356	0.358	0.354
	0.002853	0.003994	0.005591	0.001914	0.001379	0.001080	0.000604	C.001453	0.002315	0.003806	0.000444	0.002146	-0.000497	-0.000459	-0.000252	-0.000969	-0.001302	-0.001042	0.000359	0.002165	0-003550	0.004399	0.005762	0.004178	0.005146	0.603437	0.001716
	-0.000231	-0.000329	-0.036217	-0.00051	C.002576	-6.300266	-0.000012	-0.000192	-0.000424	-C.000479	-0.000517	-0.000635				-0.000826	-0.000572	-C.000939	-0.001586		-6.000312	-0.03185	-0.001152 -0.000717	-0.000632	-0.000546		-0.000520
	-0.000466	-0.000505	-0.000614	-0.000192	-0.000103	0.000041			0.000042	0.00000	0.000371	0.000384	0.000133	0.000055	0,000160	0.000114	0,000143	0.000150	0.000171	-0.000554	-0.006839	-0.003055 -0.002185	-0.001152	-0.001311	-0.001545	-0.001228	-0.000567
	-0.000444	-0.030953	-0.001424	-0.000285	-0.00165	-0.00092B	-0.007959	-0.001465	-0.092415	-0.003212	-0.004000	-0.034628	-0.032900	-0.02270	-0.331540	-0.002117	-0.6)3206	-0.004211	-0.004916	0.003321	0.00000	0.001316	-0.000245	0.000669	0.000440	0.000718	0.000552
	0.301854	0.373478	0.395613	0.000275	-0.331229	-0.002184	-0.001753	-0.302156	-0.301585	-0.000321	-0.009178	-0.607870	-0.009206		-0.006280	-0.309233	-0.011611	-0.012933	-0.012375	0.000922	0.003882	0.005051	0.008413	0.005486	0.007839	0.003771	-0.000441
	0.040090	0.056220	0.069294	5.023100	0.002430	0.035448			0.070668	0.080655	0.080656	0.088993	0.067758	0.351862	0.034353	0.045504	0.063938	C.078687	0.088014	0.015294	0.033982	0.344177	0.052661	0.026465	0.033747	0.020279	0.005811
٥	-9.2	-11.0	-12.9	-7.5	-6.0	-1.9	9.0-	-3.6	-5.7	-7,7	-0-	-2.6	1.5	3.3	2.0	4.0	4.6	2.8	0.8	-13.0	-14.4	-16.1	-11.0	-20.6	-21.3	-20.0	-18,4
Kun	-5.0	.5.3	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.0	5.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	5.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	-10.0	-10.0	-10.0	0.04-	-15.0	-15.0	-15.0	-15.0
st 310	0.0	9.0	10.0	6.4	7.0	7.0	0.0	o. <b>,</b>	ه. د.	0.8	0.4	0.0	2.0	0	-2.0	-3.0	0.0	o. 2	0.3	0.9	0.8	30.01	11.0	13.0	12.0	0.01	0.8

0.628 0.628 0.6289 0.6289 0.6289 0.6289 0.6289 0.6289 0.6289 0.6289 0.6289 0.6289 0.6289  $\mu = 0.40$ ,  $M_{(1.0, 90.)} = 0.83$ 0.0001639 0.0001639 0.000136 0.000136 0.000136 0.000136 0.000136 0.000136 0.000136 0.000136 0.000136 0.000136 CQ/9 C C<sub>1</sub>/σ C<sub>D</sub>/σ C<sub>V</sub>/σ 44-FOOT ROTOR, 

 $\mu = 0.41$ , M(1.0, 90.) = 0.94 CQ/9 Cm/a  $C_{\gamma}/\sigma$ 44-FOOT ROTOR, 0.001603 0.003281 0.000052 0.0001075 0.0001075 0.0001075 0.0001076 0.0001076 0.0001076 0.0001076 0.0001076 TABLE IV-5. Test 310 

Test 310 Run 9

0.43K	0.939	0.941	0.941	0.941	0.940	0.940	0.938	0.037	0.936	0.936
0.413	0.411	5.410	0.411	0.410	0.411	0.411	0.412	6.413	0.473	0.413
-0.001447	-0.001462	-0.000834	0.000646	0.001375	0.004798	0.006479	0.00387	0.006239	0.004311	0.002694
-0.001140	-0.001121	765102.0-	-0.001258	-0.000739	-0.000707	-0.000609	-0-000988	-0.000870	-0.000350	-6.000518
		0.000571								
-0.003580	-0.002836	-0.004663	-0.005278	0.000468	0.000336	0.000222	-0.000252	0.000936	0.001216	0.001134
-0.015504	-0.012402	-5:014142	-0.013498	0.000000	494 700-0	0.005701	0.008387	6.006215	0.002242	-0.000812
		0.080F09								
4.2	0.0	2.3	0.3	-14.6	-101-	-17.6	-19.4	-22.9	-21.3	-19.8
7.0	7.0	7.6	7.0	~10.0	-10.0	-10.0	-10.0	-15.0	-15.0	-15.0
0.0	-2.0	2.0	•	•	16.0	12.0	13.7		12.0	0.01
÷	2.	'n	÷	'n	÷	;	•	6	<u>:</u>	::

TABLE IV-6. 44-FOOT ROTOR,  $\mu$ = 0.45, M(1.0, 90.) = 6.77

	M(1.0,90.)	0.769	0.772	0.771	0.773	0.172	0.172	0.771	0.771	0.771	0.170	0.772	0.77	0.771	0.770	0.70	0.772	0.170	0.769	0.768	0.170	0.70	0.170	0.70	0.770	0.773	0.73	0.772	0.71	0.771
	Ħ	0.448	0.445	4440	0.447	2447	0.447	0.446	0.445	0.444	0.446	0.449	0.443	0.447	0.448	0.448	1550	0.446	0.446	0.444	0.445	0.449	0.449	0.448	0.400	747.0	144.0	0.446	0.446	0.446
	6/م2	0.003451	0.002429	3.001654	0.004702	0.306305	0.008280	0.005281	0.03338	0,002500	0.007213	0.004761	0.003127	0.001436	0.001861	0.003027	0.035663	0.001256	0.000914	0.006058	-0.000685	-0.000791	-0.000409	-0.00000-	0.001462	0.003479	0.0056/3	-0.001837	-0.001480	-0.001566
	C ₹ 10	-0.00089	0.00001	0.000015	-0.000231	-0.000488	-0.001323	-0.000310	-0.000172	-C.000165	-0.000838	-0.000431	-0.CC0394	-0.000844	0.000149 -0.000322	0.000045 -0.001264	194100.0- 911003.0	-0.000104	-0.000268	-0.001780	-0.06.0885	-0.000635	*0.000.0:	-0.00000	-0.001497	-0.001247	-0.001389	-0.061096	-0.000777	-0.001067
	C. 210	-0.000255	-0.000125	-0.00038	-0.00347	-0.300666	-0,001626	-0°000046	-0.000793	-0.000346	-0.001450	-0.002561	-0.393961	-0.000596	0.000149	0.000045	0.000119			0.006223	0.930211	0.000215	9,000155	0.000261	0.000350	0.300504	0.000621			-0.000113
	$C\gamma I \sigma$	-0.001:87		-0.000437		-0.002219		-0.000313	-0.07033	6,0000.0-	-0.010113	0.000584	0.000607	0.000103	-6.032307	-0.0.0.049	-3.00395B	-0.001705	-0.011589	-0.004363	-0.003272	-0.042523	-0.00100	-9.004024	-0.004875	-0.005514	-0.603513	-0.003570	-0.002706	-0.004339
	$C_D/\sigma$	0.001221	0,200020	-0.001046	0.202566	0.003972	0.005947	0.034407	0.002505	-0.000050	0.307295	C-003415	0.360863	-6.002342	-6.302602	-0.002335	-0.030627	-0.002716	-0.032693	0.000190	-9.304159	-0.338195	-0.006723	-0.309448	-0.00071	-0.007339	-0.036524	-0.012275	-0.010323	-0.013201
	$c_{\rm L}/\sigma$	0.042977				0.064586	0.073549	0.034236	0.023748	0.914700	0.052335	0.025387	0.014591	0.002191	0.057434	0.068457	9.078453	0.043844	0.028589	C.082471	0.001420	0.047992	0.033195	9.073613	0.083196	3.091697	C.100347	0.362952	0.047245	0.075143
	υ Ø	-11.4	5.6-	7.1	-13.4	-15.	-16.7	-18.2	-16.6	-15.0	-20.0	-23.2	-21.7	-20.4	-6.3	4.0-	-10.3	-4.3	-2.2	-11.2	1.0	2.8	4.0	-1.5	-3.5	-5.5	0.4-	4	0.9	2.0
202	δ	-5-0	0.4-	-5.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	-10.0	-10.0	-10.0	-10.0	-15.0	-15.0	-15.0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	Š	2.0	0.5	•	0.0	2.5	0	7.0	7.0	3.7
31 310	0.75R	9*0	0.9	0	10.0	12.0	13.7	12.0	10.0	3	13.7	14.0	13.7	10.0	0.9	9.0	10.0	9	0.	11.0	2.0	0.0	-2.0	0.4	9	0.8	10.01	0	-2.0	2.0
Test	PT.	;		 	•	8	٠	<b>~</b>	6	10	9	11,	12.	5	14.	15.	9	17	8	19.	20.	7	22.	23,	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	30,

TABLE IV-7. 44-FOOT ROTOR,  $\mu$ = 0.45, M(1.0, 90.) = 0.90

Test 310 Run 11

M(1.0,90.)	0.900 0.901 0.897	0.899	0.300	0.898 0.898	0.900	768-0	0.899	0.895	0.896	0.894	0.895	0.894	0.893	408.0	0.892	0.895	0.899	968.0	0.897	0.887	0.888	0.697	0.887	0.650
·=.	0.445	0.446	0.442	0.43	0.544	0.445	. 4.4.0	6444	0.445	0.447	0.446	0,443	0.447	0.447	0.44	0.447	0.446	0.449	0.445	0.450	0.451	0.445	0.452	0.451
CQ/9				0.001251	0.001493	0.003811	0.900970	0.301080	0.001028	0.000485	0.000634	-0.000170	-0.000577	0.000510	0.001631	0.004374	0.005873	0.007614	0.007929	0.005262	0.003684	0.005508	0.003760	0.002006
$C_{\mathcal{M}}/\sigma$	-0.000622 -0.000894 -0.000992	-0.001229	-0.000512	-0.000435	-0.000822	-0.001227	-0.000854	-0.000729	-0.001308	-0.001262	-0.034135	-0.003754	-0.031839	-0.001671	-0.000510	-0.000594	-0.000768	-0.002625	C.C00287	-0.000466	-0.000745	-0.001043	-0-030756	-0.000129
C2/0		-0.000575	-0.090691	-0.000041	0.000234	0.000142	0.300120	0.092029	0.000224		-0.000710		0.000096	0.000378	-0.000257	-0.000B37	-0.061311	-0.002452			-0.000802			78<100*0-
$C_{\gamma}/\sigma$		-0.002060	-0.002277	-0.001544	-0.032289			-0.000656		-6.001636	-0.001216	-0.003152	-0.003867	-0.30,4826	0.00035	-0.0000	-0.071195	-0.005478	-0.000340	-0.0000.0-	0.000222	0.030588	0.000666	10000000
C <sub>D</sub> /σ	1	0.013740	0.304408	-0.702349	-0.003731		-0.303758	-0.03457		-0.305984	-0.305252	-0.010316	-2.011536	-0.011981	-0.002296	0.032419	0.034764	0.007281	0.005532	0.033865	0.001315	0.034589	0.001315	501700-0-
$C_1/\sigma$	0.030915 0.045028 0.057773	0.066193	0.0568780	\$203347 0.033034	0.048232	0.073868	0.019831	0.005797	0.062949	0.034283	0.042758	0.047327	0.069948	9.0180.0	0.004117	0.031380	0.043466	0.247177	0.040569	0.032481	3.021134	0.029179	3.617472	0.00184
σς	11.9	-15.5	-10.4	20.2	9.41	8.8.	90.0	9.5	-3.6	ئ د د	7,7	2 . 4	0.0		-13.2	-16.8	-18.5	-23.3	-21.4	-19.8	-16.0	-23.2	-21.	1.07-
α	5.5.0	0 0°	-5.0	, 0,0	000	00		0,0	20.	5.5	2.0	0	2.0	200	0.01	-10.0	-13.3	-10.0	-12.0	-15,0	-12.0	2.4	- 1. - 1.	12.0
$\theta$ .75R	0.8 0.0 0.0	13.0	20.	0 0 0 0 0	4.0	9 9	50	2.0	4 4	0.0	0.6	0.0	2.0		•	10.0						13.7	12.0	10.0
PT.	- 24.6	÷ %	÷:		9:	12.	: :	.51	17.	18	50.	21.	22.	22,	25.	26.	27.	26.	62	30	=	32.	33.	

TABLE IV-8. 44-FOOT ROTOR,  $\mu$ = 0.46,  $M_{(1.0, 90.)}$  = 0.86

	M(1.0,90.)	0.865	0.862	0.864	0.865	0.863	0.866	0.865	0.861	0.862	99.0	0.864	0.863	0.862	0.001	0.864	0.858	0.864	0.857	0.857	0.856	0.856	0.862	0.864	0.063	9.864	0.803	0.863	0.863	0.864	0.863	0.864	0.862	0.468
	ュ	0.462	0.464	0.463	0.462	0.465	0.462	0.462	0.465	194.0	0.465	0.466	0.466	0.465	0.466	0.464	0.468	0.464	0.468	994.0	0.468	0.468	194.0	0.464	0.463	0.462	194.0	0.464	0.464	0.463	0.463	0.464	404.0	0.462
	CQ/9	0.003547	0.004943	0.006596	9.002006	0.001627	0.631216	0.001433	0.002186	0.003611	0.005454	0.001049	0.030901	0.001048	0-000-0	0.000637	0.000470	0.000918	0.000423	0.00200-0	~0.000588	-0.00000-0-	-0.000519	0.004120	0.004723	0.001524	0.005620	0.007347	0.006617	0.004998	0.003369	0.005133	0.003232	0.001681
	C74/0	-0.000512	-0.091384	-0.901216	-0.666427	-0.030429	-C.00/00-2-	-6.003467	-0.000973	-6.600956	-0.001342	-0.000737	-0.000643	-0.000365	-0.00.1597	-0.000586	-0.000717	-0.000992	-0.000831	-0.003985	-0.000000-	-C.000622	-0.000559	-0.000466	-0.000362	-0.000239	-0.000583	-0.000705	-0.00000-	-0.000097	-0.000260	-0.000722	-5.000472	-6,000530
	C2/0	-0.000409	-0.300510	-0.000655	-0.000325	-0.000241	-2.000168	-0.010318	0.000078	3.000018	0.000024		-0.000055					0.000234	0.029315	0.000000	0.300179	0.000383	901000.0	-0.000738	-0.000599	-0.000310	-0.000131	.0.100.00	-0.001353	00600000	-0.000097	-0.001421	.0.000874	-0.000384
	$C\gamma/\sigma$	-0.000175	-0.0:1248	-0.001719	-0.003552	-0.000264	-0.50004	-0.001811	-0.055618	-0.003268	-0.0,3679	-0.001368	-0.000742	-0.000535				-0.002973	-0.004.12	-0.005320				-0.00000-	0.030120	0.000143	-0.090296	-0.000692	-0.000384	-0.000203	-0.076023	0.000000	0.000139	-0.00034
	CD/Q	0.000632	0.001821	0.003308	~0.000370	-0.001358	-0, 302306	-6.003354				-0.053243	-0.033116	-0.202703	-0.104748	-0.003850	-0.005373	-0.005628	-0.009620	-0.308614	-6.009693	-0.008751	-0.007233	0.001798	-0.900450	-0.302465	0.00 3995	0.306411	0.005450	0.002723	0.000193	0.0027.45	-0.000433	-0.003389
	C1 / 0	0.042112	0.055047	0.064233	6.039752	2.017345	0.001750	0.048240	P16446	7.071453	0.278960	0.033921	0.020528	0.006242	0.034769	0.019580	9.048690	0.661234	0.079080	0.086274	0.066916	0.054723	6.039578	0.027762	0.014579	0.002109	0.039514	0.050493	0.039784	0.02888	0.016342	0.024399	0.012386	0.000799
1.2	å		71-	12	0.01-	7.7	7	4.	8.41	9	-10.9	-2.6	6.3-	5	4	200	4.1.5	-3.7	-1.8	0.4-	0	2.7	0.4	-16.8	-15.3	-12.9	-18.3	-20-3	-21.5	-20.0	-18.3	-23.3	216-	-20.4
Run	8	4.5		10						, 0	0	0	0.0			10	2,0	2,5		0	2		200	-10.0	-10.0	-10.0	-10.0	180.0	-12.0	-12.0	-12.0		15.0	-15.0
Test 310	0.75R			12.5		•	10	9		) a	0.53	2.0	'C	- 2.0		, k		4	4	9		• •	-2.0	10.0	300	• •	12.0	1			4			10.0
Te	PT	-		e e		· w	<b>1</b>		•	* *	9					 			-	-	20	210	22.	23.	2	25.	26.	27.	28.	0	0		32	33.

TABLE IV-9. 44-F00° ROTOR, k=0.51,  $M_{(1.0, 90.)} = 0.80$ 

Test 310 Run 10

M(1.0,90.)	0.805	0.802	0.802	0.804	0.803	0.799	0.799	608.0	0,808	0.011	018.0	0.812	0.803	0.810	0.809	909.0	0.909	0.00	0.810	0.810	0.611	0.808	0.810
<b>a</b> .	0.514	0.518	0.519	0.511	0.512	0.521	0.523	0.512	0.512	0.508	0.509	0.509	0.510	0.512	0.512	0.510	0.510	0.512	0.510	0.510	0.516	0.512	0.511
CQ/9	0.002409	0.002079			0.000698	•		-0.000721		_	_	_	_	_	0	190500*0	0.002808	0.003418	O.002457	0.001865	0.002150	0.000549	0.001848
$C_{\mathcal{M}}/\sigma$	-6.000537	-0.001374	.0.001068	-0.001378	-0.001040	-0.002681	-C.001806	-0.00000-	-0.501366	-0.001601	-9.000688	-3.000.750	-0.001959	-0,000734	-0.001123		-0.000711	-0.001549	-0.001625	-0.000129	-0.201497	-0.301007	-0.001869
C. 210						0.000203	-0.00001	-0.000374	-0.000033	-0.000322	-0.300347	-0.001044	-0.030695	-0.001369		-0.010248	-0.000356	-0.000130	0.000227	0.000433	-0.501943	0.000027	0.000305
$C\gamma/\sigma$	-0.0C1346	-0.002712	-0.03698	-0.001809	-0.002232	-0.003824	-0.032415	-0.001981	-0.001367	-0.051683	-0.000526	-0.000025	-0.070828	-0.0000208	-0.001075		-0.000020	-0.032263	-0,001793	-0.001762	-9.001368	-0.062170	-0.003538
CD/9			•	-0-004191	-0.003992	-0.010422	-0.009857	-0.038956	-0.001424	-0.030521	-0.331034					-0.000031	-0.331686	-0.002271	-0.002384	-0.002774	-9.006409	-0.336145	-0.306759
C1/9	0.022667	0.052423	0.062578	0.0 .6421	0.025717	0.063394	0.051865	0.039291	6.334465	0.045155	3.018796	C.029770	0.039634	0.029564	0.040251	0.030722	0.017003	0.045438	0.033309	0.022859	0.053653	0.043028	0.065472
β	7.0-	-6.8	0.6	6.4-	-2.8	0.2	2.1	4.1	-11-3	-13.7	-16.8	-18.5	-20.4	-21.5	1.1.	-15.7	-13.9	-10.8	-8.8	-6.6	-3:7	-1.6	-5.8
αS	-5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	5.0	2.0	3.0	0,01	-10.0	-10.0	-10.0	-12.C	9.0	0.8-	-8-0	-3.0	3.0	2.6	2.0	2.0	2.0
$\theta$ , 75R	0.9	0.9	9.0	0.4	2.0	2.0	0.0	-2.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	12.0	13.7	13.7	12.0	10.0	8.0	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.3	2.0	0.9
PT.	-:	~	im	•	ý	•		8	ø	.01	11.	12.	13.	74.	15.	36.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.

	0.805	0.805	0.806	2.805	0.805	0.405	400 40	0.803	0.608	0.804	0.808
	6.514	0.514	0.511	0.513	0.513	0.515	0.514	0.510	0.510	0.513	0.510
	0.001275	0.000157	0.000000	0.000078	6.001653	·C.C03029	0.001529	0.000122	0.000251	0.000649	0.001491
		660100.0									-0.00075
		710000.0=									
	-0.000687	-0.001738	-0.000729	-2.001637	-6.002527	-0.043391	-D.002825 -	-0.001678	-0.003416	-0.0L2664	-0.001503
	-0.002709	-C.206329	-0.003288	-0.00000-0-	-0.11672	-0.416666	- 5.2010.24	- 9,605644	-0.012557	- 9797676	-0.203379
	0.015670	0.049181	0.016944	6.038727	0.002579	9.Ce5738 ·	.0.250832 :	0.028585	6.087623	0.066455	0.041972
1,4		99									
Run	-2.0	300	0	2.0	4	0.9	0.4	4.0	0.0	-2.C	0.4-
310	0.0	240	0	0,0	0.0	0.0	-2.0	-2.0	0.4	4.0	J.
Test	1.	44		đ	.:	•	ð	10.	11.	12.	13.

TABLE IV-10. 44-FOOT ROTUR,  $\mu$ = 0.52, M(1.0, 90.) = 0.81

	$\sim$																								
	M(1.0,90.)	0.811	488.0	0.812	0.012	0.810	0.811	0.311	0.810	608°0	9.814	0.809	0.809	0.812	0.811	418.0	0.810	0.814	0.807	0.60%	0.810	0.809	0.804	0.613	0,812
	<b>±</b>	0.526	0.522	625.0	0.532	0.524	0,522	0.523	G. 5.21	0,521	0.521	0.524	0.524	0.522	0.521	0.510	0.520	0.516	0,524	0.527	0.522	0.521	0.526	0.519	0.519
	CQ/σ	0.002443	9.003290	0.004600	866500.0	6.005675	0.004777	0.004331	0.003183	0.003407	0.002016	0.001354	0.001047	0.000484	0.1,10	9+ 0-0-	-0.1 932	-0.000116	0.000336	0.00100.0	0.001926	0.4220,0	0.051591	0,003233	0.004672
	$C_{\mathcal{M}}/\sigma$	-C.00C715							-0.600910	-0.01430	-0.001243	-6.003709		-C.CO0686	-0.000594	929503.3-	-0.000851	-6.300820	-0.061024	-6.303602		-0,000176	-0.002960	-0.041167	-0,001559
	C210	-0,000408	-0.000312		699000*0-		-0,000933							0.000026	0.000075	-0.000000-	-0.000104	-0.00032	0.070311		0.00256	-0.000058	0,189577	-0.000143	-0.000176
	$C_{\gamma}/\sigma$	-0.000595	-0.001154	-0.40150.0-	-0.0.2935	-0.0f.1258	-0.000419	-0.000904	-0.630735	-0.074196	-0.0' 2799	-0.052104	-0.001441	-0,002286	-0.031713	-0,0: 1315	-0.054557	-0.034678	-0.005293	-0.003134	-0.013937	-0,061499	-0-134523	-0.21.0.0-	-0.002632 -0.000176
	$c_{\mathrm{D}/\sigma}$	-0.001968	-0.001253	-2.009562	0.300587	0.000987	9.000467	5.00000	-0.031163	-0,003386	-0.034117	-0.004084	·· 0.033744	-0.005610	946 YUD TU	0.053466 -V.028962			431600-0-0100104		-0.005580	-0.302213	3.325216 -0.004019	0.049530 -0.001816	3.956892 -0.001078
	$c_{\rm L}/\sigma$	0.023895	0.636611	2.547761	9,055555	0.046380	6-039506	0.037174	0.026670	0.035825	0.055322	0.944657	C. 03.2504	0.0.0001	0.032584	0.253466	0.067547	C. C63885	0.075076	0.055160	0.055907	0.038569	0.325216	0.049530	3,956892
1.5	σ α	-10.1	-12.0	-1441	-15.8	-17.0	-18.6	-15.3	-13.3	4.48=	-7.1	5.4-	-2.9	3-1-	0.2	2 ° D	3.2	0.2	-2.1	-3.7	0.61	E	10.8	-10.9	-12.B
Run	s 8	-5.0	-5.3	-5.0	-5.0	7.0	-10.0	-7.0	0./-	0.0	C.O	0	e,	2.0	2.0	2.0	7.0	5.0	5.0	2.0	2.0	7.00	13.0	-3.0	0.81
Test 310	$\theta$ ,75R	0.0	6.8	10.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	10.0	S. S.	DAB.	0.0	4.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.4	4	0.0	C	4	8	0.01
Te.	PT.		~	4	;	5	•		9	9	.02		. 2 .	13.	•	5	9.	7	18.	18.	50.	17	32.	33.	24.

A CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR

Table IV-11. 34-FOOT ROTOR,  $\mu=0.51$ , M(1.0, 90.)=0.64Test 310 Run 19

1.  $\theta.75R$   $\alpha_S$   $\alpha_C$   $C_L/\sigma$   $C_D/\sigma$   $C_Y/\sigma$   $C_Z/\sigma$   $C_X/\sigma$   $C_Z/\sigma$   $\mu$  M(1.0, 1.0)1.  $\theta.75R$   $\alpha_S$   $\alpha_C$   $C_L/\sigma$   $C_D/\sigma$   $C_V/\sigma$   $C_Z/\sigma$   $C_X/\sigma$   $C_Z/\sigma$   $\mu$  M(1.0, 1.0)1.  $\theta.75R$   $\alpha_S$   $\alpha_C$   $C_L/\sigma$   $C_D/\sigma$   $C_V/\sigma$   $C_Z/\sigma$   $C_X/\sigma$   $C_Z/\sigma$   $\mu$  M(1.0, 1.0)1.  $\theta.75R$   $\alpha_S$   $\alpha_C$   $C_L/\sigma$   $C_D/\sigma$   $C_V/\sigma$   $C_Z/\sigma$   $C_X/\sigma$   $C_Z/\sigma$   $\mu$  M(1.0, 1.0)1.  $\theta.75R$   $\alpha_S$   $\alpha_C$   $C_L/\sigma$   $C_D/\sigma$   $C_D/\sigma$ 

 $34-FOOT\ ROTOR, \ \mu=0.51,\ M(1.0,\ 90.)=0.64$  $Cm/\sigma$ CONT'D. Test 310 Run 24
PT. 0.75R αs α
36. 2.0 -4.0 -5.
37. 4.0 -6.0 -0.
38. 6.0 10.0 -0.
39. 8.0 6.0 -1.
41. 8.0 4.0 -4.
42. 10.0 4.0 -7. TABLE IV-11.

⋖ .	-VI	12.	34-F00T	ROTOR,	, µ = 0.	65,	M(1.0, 90.	.) = 0.	54	
075 J	o Kun	73		,	,	,	;	,		į
$\theta$ , 75R	s as	ပ	دا /ط	CD/0	5/ ک	ر مرم درم	C#1/9	ه ه		M(1.0,90.)
90	0.0	6.0	0.010147	-0.004985	-0.001162	\$F3000*0-	0.009654	0.001320	0.650	0.0
0	4.0	0	0.037459	-0.008408	-0.002577	-0.000581	0.010399	0.000057	0.653	0.542
0.0	6:0	2.0	_	-0.010030	-0.003570	-0.000573	0.013700	-0.000684	0.654	0.542
0.0	~ 6	4.6	0.051923	-0.012493	-0.004197	-0.000075	3.007905	-0.001327	0.630	0.00
2 0	, r.	9.6		10.00.0-	-0.004884	-0.00033	0.00.00	900700-0-	40.0	240.0
.0.	. 0	9.0		-0.010144	-0.003810	-0.000834	0.008776	000	0.653	0.539
7.0	9	-0-2	.050666	-0.010776	.0.004735	-0.000355	0.008947	ö	0.650	0.540
o :	0.	1.0	.056556	-0.012295	-0.003338	-0.000522	0.008260	P	0.650	0.540
o .	0.0	9.0	.06534	-0.034536	-0.005516	-0.000472	0.027830	•	0.649	0.540
200	2.0	***	0.029816	7907000-	-0.003463	0.000059	0.008281	0.001001	0.00	145.0
2.0	0		.01757		-0.001695	-0.000500	0.008892		0.651	0.541
5.0	-2.0	24.5	0.008193	-0.005309	-0.001097	ë.	0.008906		0.649	0.540
•	-2.0	•	0.014084	,005532	-0.001745		2.008630		0.650	0.541
•	0.0	•	0.004063	.005402	-0.000847	ı	0.009830		0.655	0.53¢
9,0	9.0	٠,	300470-0	• .	-0.002373	•	196600.0	0.001728	4000	0.539
•	9.0		3,044,41	-0.00.00.0	-0.003883	0.00020	0.008801	0.00.04	0.654	960.0
4	•		0.050861	-0.009372	-0.004709		0.008952	0.000797	0.654	0.539
4.0	5.0	-3.1	0.053976	-0.010619	-0.005235		0.009715	0.000575	0.653	0.539
4.0	6.0	~	0.058981	-0.011881		-0.000188	0.009287	0.000207	0.654	0.538
0.4	0.	Ň.	0.066281	-0.014205	-0.006063	ė,	0.008313	.0004	• 65	0.538
•	8 6		0.071390	-0.015049	-0.006685	926000.0	0.037480	-0.000695	0.653	0.538
9		•	0.077654	-0.015319	-0.006134	Ö	0.009455		65.65	0.00
9	9			-0.012742	-0.006552	ö	0.007916		0.654	0.538
6.0	0.4		.05562	-0.010494	-0.005583	ŏ	0.008272	0.00141	0.657	0.539
•	2.0	9.0-	0.042896	-3,008218	-0.004556	Ö	0.006431	0.001	0.654	0.538
9	0	-1.6	0.032187	.00672	-0.003426		0.000000	0.00197	0.654	0.538
•	0.2-	7.0	0.021724	0 (	-0.002208	ģ	7	0.002104	0.654	0.536
•			0.0000	-0.003403	-0.001388	25.00.01	0.000393	676100.0	464	86.00
9	0.9-	-12.6	0.007338	.006192	-6.001012	ò	•		0.655	0.538
•	-2.0	-10.7	0.027809	-0.006252	-0.002432	0	0.009607	0.002527	0.655	0.534
8	0.0	1.6-	0.037534	-0.006920	-0.003765	ડં	1	0.002524	0.654	0.536
9.0	5.0	•	0.049291	-0.008325	-0.004949	ö	.00897	0.002420	0.655	0.538
9	0.4	-7.5	0.061954	-0.010735	-0.005614	0.000437	9	0.002046	0.654	0.538
9	0.0	o٠	82410	20.0	-0.005741	0.000472	0.007690	48610000	ŝ	0.538
8 6	9	•	0.099529	-0.021385	-0.006365	729000.0		0.002073	ij	0.538
2,0	ol v	0.0	796701.0	0.021474	-0.00043	66110000	0.00.153	1600	665.00	0.538
	200	0.01	0.0000	1000	0.000			925600	70000	2000
0	0.0	-11.5	0.044512	-0.008054	-0.004379	0.000743	3,038000	0.003279	1	46.60
0.01	-2.0	-12.5	0.035409	-0.007286	-0.003269	•	0.000000			0.533
10.0	-4.0	-13.5	•	*00	-0.001849	-0.000369	0.009311	0.003040	•	0.836
10.0	0.9-	-14.5	0,013116	-0.0C6206	0.601178	0.1006.47	0.009518	0.002735	2,635	2.538
20.0	0.8-		0.003851	-0.007262	-0.000367	-0.000465	0087	5,052048	9	0.538

00.055  $\mu = 0.76$ ,  $M_{(1.0, 90.)} = 0.50$ 0.002507 0.002138 0.002013 0.001978 0.001978 0.001538 0.001232 0.001232 0.001232 0.001232 0.001232 0.001232 0.001232 0.001232 0.001232 0.001036 0.001036 0.001232 0.001232 0.001232 0.001232 0.001232 0.001232 0.001232 50/9 0.011269 0.0112667 0.011667 0.012638 0.0156776 0.0136776 0.013878 0.013878 0.016878 0.016878 0.016878 0.016878 0.016878 0.016878 0.016878 0.016878 0.016878 34-FOOT ROTOR, CD/Q  $C_{\rm L}/\sigma$ TABLE IV-13. 20 Run Test 310 

TABLE IV-14. 34-FOOT ROTOR,  $\mu$ = 0.86,  $M_{(1.0, 90.)}$  = 0.47

	M(1.0,90.)	0.462	0.467	0.465	794.0	194-0	0.465	0.465	0.465	0.465	9.466	0.465	9.466	994-0	0.466	0.465	994.0	0.465	3.465		994-0	0.466	0.466	994-0	U.465	994.0	994.0	0.465	0.465	0.465	0.466	0.466	0.466	994-0	194.0
	\$	ó	ā	ŏ	á	ŏ	o	ó	ó	Ó	Ó	ó	٥	0	Ó	Ó	o	0	9	٠	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	٥	0	0	٥	٥	0
	ੜ	0.869	0.850	0.856	0.850	0.850	0.85%	0.857	0.857	0.856	0.857	0.856	0.857	0.857	0.857	0.855	0.857	9.856	0.855	0.856	0.856	0.857	0.857	0.857	0.856	0.856	P.857	0.856	0.856	0.856	0.857	0.857	0.857	0.657	0.851
	60/g	0.001227	0.000885	0.000358	-0.000846	-0.0027.4	-0.000733	0.000170	0.001093	0.001087	0.001157	0.001372	0.000723	0.001504	0.001134	0.000550	-0.000016	-0.000731	0,000787	0.001338	0.001303	0.001262	0.001053	0.000505	6000000	-0.000478	0.000588	0.001092	0.001039	0.001610	0.001969	0.001573	0.001268	-0.00000-0-	-0.001364
•	C ₹ / A	0.019990	0.018328	0.018133	0.016965	0.020133	0.018068	0.016314	0.016881	C.019224	0.018179	6.018512	0.017211	0.017350	0.019339	0.319743	0.019467	0.020044	0.016632	0.015839	0.016996	0.017821	0.016006	0.016735	0.093029	0.017438	0.017636	C-017488	0,518193	0.018325	9.618403	0,018652	0.017204	0.018022	0.017116
	ر گھ/ہ	-0.000609	-0.001057	-0.000794	-0.000654	-0.000520	-0.000140	-0.000361	-0.000627	-0.000715	-0.000969	-0.000178	-0.001055	-0.000111	-0.000304	0.000292	-0.000040	-0.000737	0.000586	0.000166	0.000310	0.000220	-0.000301	-0.000130	-0.006694	-0.051842	-0.000896	-0.000297	-0.000809	0.00000	0.000271	~0.000254	-0.1000110	0-000239	-0.000591
	$C\gamma/\sigma$	-0.000928	-0.002131	-0.003270	-0.004359	-0.006229	-0.005632	-0.004386	-0.002000	-0.001837	-0.000710			-0.003038	-0.004190	-0.005873	-0.007381	-0.008449	-0.009339	-0.000794	-0.005773	-0.033967	-0.002194	-0.000839	0.00001	-0.000182	-0.300748	-0.002571	-0.003784	-0.005867	-0.036097	-0.003584	-0.002418	-0.001386	-0.000103
	$c_{D}/\sigma$	-0.007066	-0.007946	-0.010758	-0.013275	-0.015555	-0.013436	-0.012326	-0.009406	-0.007142	-0.007212	-0.008071				-0.010418	-0.013269	-0.016728	-0.016773	-0.014345	-0.012173	-0.010392	-0.010986	-0.011411	-0.012749	-0.013683	-0.012739	-0.012090	-0.011751	-0.012296	-0.013828	-0.013647	-0.014224	-0.014925	-0.016487
	$c_{\rm L}/\sigma$	0.009157	0.025285	0.044369		0.077753	0.059741	0.045267			-0.002154	0.002573	-0.013518	0.014054	0.030507	0.014482	0.059849			0.049443	0.036642	0.016861	0.001999	-0.012165	-0.042337	-0.0201.1	-0.010774	0.005842	0.017837	0.032029	0.032562	0.010328	-0.003352	-0.013660	-0,024691
21	υ 8	-1:1	4.0	0.3	1.3	٠ د	-1.0	-2.1	-2.9	-3.4	-4.5	9.9-	-7.5	-6.0	-5.1	-4.3	-3.4	-2.4	-5.0	-6.6	5	-8.4			-10.8	-12.7	-12.0	-11.2	-10.3	-0-1	-12.1	-13.3	-14.1	-15.0	-15.8
Run	αS	0.0	5.0	••	6.0	9.0	0.0	4.0	2.0	0.0	-2.0	-2.0	0.4	0.0	2.0	4.0	<b>0.</b> 9	6.0	0.9	4.0	5.0	0.0	-2.0	0.4-	-6.0	0.9	0.4-	-2.0	0.0	2.0	••	-2.0	0.4-	-6.0	-8.0
Test 310	0.75R	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	4.0	٠. د	••	0.4	••	0.4	••	6.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.	0°0	8.0	8.0	9 •	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.01
Te	PT.	-	÷	÷	÷	٠.	•	;	<b>.</b>	ċ	<u>.</u>	=	12.	?	14.	:	13.	17.	18.	6.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	<b>5</b> 0.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.

TABLE IV-15. 34-FOOT ROTOR,  $\mu$ = 0.94, M<sub>(1.0, 90.)</sub> = 0.49

		M(1.0,90.)	0.500	664.0	0.499	964.0	964.0	9.40	964.0	0.496	0.493	0.492	0.403	0.491	0.492	3.492	0.494	0.489	684.0	0.489	0.489	0.489	0.489	0.489	0.489	0.488	0.488	0.488	
		Ħ	0.945	0.947	0.947	0.938	0.934	0.934	0.933	0.936	944	0.943	0.950	0.944	0.950	0.950	0.044	0.942	0.943	0.044	0.943	0.944	0.943	0.945	0.944	0.946	0.946	0.948	
•		CQ/G	0.301309	0.000949	0.000276	-0.001133	9.000439	-0.000439	-0.002595	0.001117	9.301351	0.603020	-0.000947	-0.000283	-0.000624	-0.000275	0.000430	0.000999	0.001196	0.001215	0.000893	0.001047	0.001454	0.001081	0.000989	0.001354	0.001334	0.000039	
くとこの のいせく		C#/0	2035202	0.036825	0.339295	0.034839	0.335258		0.935502	0.034674	0.035754	0.036380	0.335118	0.031510	0.037296	0.034049	0.036362	6.033736	0.032874	0.032772	0.031466	0.031249	0.033900	0.033543	5.033640	0.032069	161160.0	C.030658	
<b>イ</b> ノ		C.110	0.00%606	0.005000	0.004376	0.005099	0.005620	0.005703	3.015149	0.005371	0.004230	0.005474	0.006277	0.004690	0.005531	0.005736	0.005772	0.005947	0.005831	0.005781	0.005886	0.006517	0.006391	0.006240	99690000	0.006469	0.006583	0.005866	
		$C_{\gamma}/\sigma$	-0.001045	-0.002956	-9.013729	-0.005639	-0.005357	-0.006331	-0.007170	-0.004005	-0.092032	-0.005627	-0.007694	-0.00001	-0.007570	-0.008583	-0.007456	-0.006599	-0.004076	-0.003813	-0.004009	-0.006393	0.007371	-0.008258	-0.008561	-0.006503	-0.055715	-0.004516	
•		$c_{ m D}/\sigma$	-0.009670					-0.012904					-0.316296	-0.017715	-0.017158	-0.015600			-0.011534					-0.0.5486					
		$c_{\rm L}/\sigma$	0.016292	0.032574	0.048434	0.065219	0.046688	0.061049	0.090781	0.031664	0.011960	0.051355	0.076214	0.076074	0.086372	0.064593	0.050625	0.046599	0,028182	0.011544	0.008460	0.030758	0.039885	0.052433	0.060495	0.027558	0.017816		
	22	α	-1.4	-0.6	0.2		-2.5	-1.4	-0-1	-3.0	-3.0	-1.9	-1.2	13.4	-3.0	0.4-	14.5	-5.0	-5.8	4.9-	-8.6	-7.9	-7.5	-6.5	-6.0	6.0	-10-4	-10.0	
	Run	αS	0.0	2.0	4	9	4	9	0	2.0	•	0.0	4.0	,-	6	9	20,00	0.4	2,0	0	0.0	2.0	0.4	0,0	0.0	2.0	1.0	0	
	Test 310	0.75R	0.0	0	0.0	0	2.0	0.	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.6	•	4.0	•	4	0.4	•	•	0	\.\.\.\.\.\.\.\.\.\.\.\.\.\.\.\.\.\.\.	0.0	9	0.4	0	6	•	
	Ţe	<b>P</b>	-	. ~	,		2		,-	:		10.	:	12,	5	*	15.	16.	17.	18	16	,	21.	22.	23.		25.	\$2	

TABLE IV-16. 34-FOOT ROTOR,  $\mu$ = 1.10,  $M_{(1.0, 96.)}$  = 0.51

Test	st 310	Run	24								
Ы	$\theta$ .75R	ας	υ 8	$c_{\rm l}$ / $\sigma$	$c_{D/\sigma}$	$C\gamma/\sigma$	C.2/10	C74/Q	CQ/9	¥	M(1.0,90.)
:	0.0	0.0	-1.0	0.011358	-0.007943	-0.001043	-0.000173	0.032879	0.001505	0.933	0.489
	0.0	0.0	-1.2	0.012140	-0.009380	-0.001286	-0.000491	0.046411	0.001561	966.0	0.505
٦.	0.0	0.0	-1.2	0.014520	-0.010062	-0.001343	-0.000403	0.057483	0.001554	1.034	0.514
;	0.0	0.0	-1.3	0.018777	-0.011240	-0.001123	-0.001098	0.076990	0.001568	1.093	0.526
	0.0	•	-1.4	0.018883	-0.011155	-0.000991	-0.001193	0.076622	0.001378	1.096	0.524
÷.	0.	o•~	-0.0	0.047906	-0.012696	-0.003014	-0.000209	0.075720	0.001512	1.099	0.521
	0.0	•	-0.2	0.069374	-0.015749	-0.004502	-0.031548	0.079923	0.000512	1.193	0.525
•	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.06.7370	-0.019777	-0.006727	-0.001764	0.077742	-0.000835	1.111	0.522
•	0.0	•	9.0	0.089867	-0.018441	-0.036787	-0.001161	0.074320	-0.001243	1.096	0.517
ŏ	2.0	9	-1.7	0.084591	-0.013434	-0.007993	-0.000847	0.070420	-0.000611	1.090	0.516
:	2°0	· •	4.7-	0-099758	-0.022567	-0.008670	-0.000755	0.069761	-0.031661	1.095	0.517
	2.0	٠. ده	-2.3	0.010154	-0.017612	-0.007001	-0.000438	6.070148	0.000462	1.092	0.516
	2.0	•	-2.6	0.059979	-0.015556	-0.006349	0.000226	0.071808	0.000975	1:024	0.516
;	<b>5.</b> 0	0.0	-3.1	0.047212	-0.012895	-0.005273	0.000343	0.072380	0.001444	1.093	0.515
š	2.0	7.0	-3.5	0.035843	-0.012671	-0.004838	-0.000072	0.076665	0.001605	1.094	0.515
•	2.0	0:	-3.7	0.024251	-0.013024	-0.003789	-0.000270	0.058807	0.001760	1.095	0.515
÷	2.0	0.0	1.4-	0.013370	-0.012627	-0.003008	-0.000077	0.058954	0.001739	1.094	0.514
	<b>5.</b> 0	-1.0	-4.3	0.004248	-0.012316	-0.302103	-0.001297	0.069510	0.001656	1.094	0.514
٠,	0.1	ပီ	-3.0	0.013696	-0.011232	-0.032549	-0.000720	0.768814	179100.0	1.093	0.514
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	٠. ده	0.	-1.4	0.069081	-0.015253	-0.005233	-0.000571	0.071078	0.000756	1.091	0.513
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٠.	••	· •	-3.5	0.092317	-0.02288>	-0.009389	-0.000479	0.067476	-0.000467	1,095	0.512
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	o• <del>+</del>	0.0	-6.7	0.009104	-0.315327	-0.004345	-0.000000	0.067295	0.000912	1.094	0.511
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۶.	6.0	o• ~	-6.3	0.020529	-0.017801	-0.067167	-0.000402	0.066896	0.000746	1.094	0.511
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